"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and somewhat cooler; probably fair to-morrow; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,295. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SULZER AND GLYNN CLASH OVER THAW

First Orders Arrest of Guards, Second Commands an Inquiry Into the Escape.

BOTH MEN WIRE TO RILEY

Tammany's Foe Also Will Direct an Investigation—Long Fight by Fugitive Expected.

SEEK NURSE AS WITNESS

Frawley Committee Said to Suspect Mrs. Sulzer's Illness Is Feigned—Woman Suddenly Left.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—That a conflict of authority might arise between William Sulzer and Lieut. Gov. Glynn was indicated to-night when Mr. Glynn ordered an investigation of the escape of Harry K. Thaw. The Lieutenant Governor sent this telegram to Dr. John B. Riley, Superintendent of State Prisons, who was in his home in Plattsburg, and to Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, Superintendent of Matteawan:

Please tell me immediately of details you have about escape from Matteawan State Hospital of Harry K. Thaw.
MARTIN H. GLYNN,
Acting Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor would make no statement as to what would follow any reply he might receive, but it was stated the escape of Thaw had caused so much excitement that Mr. Glynn believed it should be shown that official action was being taken.

When Mr. Sulzer was informed of the escape of Thaw at 1 o'clock this afternoon, he immediately telephoned Supt. of Prisons Riley in Plattsburgh to order the arrest of all the guards who might be concerned in letting Thaw get away. Mr. Riley also was told by Mr. Sulzer to send autos in pursuit of those which had carried Thaw and his protectors away from the asylum.

Sulzer to Confer With Riley.

Mr. Sulzer also announced that he would take action in the morning. As soon as Supt. Riley should return from Plattsburg, it was said, he would confer with Mr. Sulzer, who would order an investigation.

Supt. Riley is a recess appointee, the Senate having rejected his nomination. He will be instructed to recognize Mr. Glynn only as Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Sulzer may order an investigation by the Prison Department or by another Commissioner. If Supt. Riley should take up the work, it was said, there could be no objection from those who took the ground that Mr. Sulzer was not in power. If another person should be named, his authority might be questioned, if he should attempt to swear witnesses.

"I will ascertain the facts connected with the escape of Thaw as soon as I reach the Executive Chamber to-morrow," Mr. Sulzer said. "I then will order an immediate investigation. Until I know all the circumstances I cannot say whether the investigation will be conducted by the Superintendent of Prisons, by Mr. Hennessy, or by some other person specially named for that purpose."

Thaw was regarded as the most troublesome inmate of Matteawan. Since Supt. C. V. Collins resigned, there had been uncertainty and confusion in the hospital and several changes of Superintendents had resulted. Supt. Lamb was removed when Supt. Collins left the Prison Department. Dr. James V. May of the Binghamton State Hospital was called to take his place, but was glad to leave the hospital to take the position of member of the State Hospital Commission under Gov. Dix. The position of Superintendent in Matteawan is under civil service rules.

After the resignation of Dr. John Russell, Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, who was assistant in the State Hospital in Dannemora and who has been in the State service for twelve years, was appointed Superintendent by Mr. Riley. It was said to-day by the prison authorities that he had the confidence of the Superintendent. It is the belief of the prison officials that Thaw's escape is the result of a conspiracy in the hospital.

Thinks Thaw Will Be Caught.

As Supt. Riley was in Plattsburg, news of the escape was received by Charles H. Baker, a clerk in the Superintendent's office. Baker was informed that when Thaw was exercising in the yard he walked out and jumped into an automobile which had stopped outside, ostensibly for repairs. Mr. Baker said a thorough search was being made and that the department was confident Thaw would be recaptured.

The return of Thaw to Matteawan raises a novel point. It is believed it will be a long time before he is brought back to this State. Ordinarily, when a lunatic escapes into another State a requisition is granted and is honored by the Governor of the State in which the lunatic is found. The question of sanity is not raised, and when the identity of the person is made certain he is turned over to the authorities of this State without any proceeding in court.

But in the case of Thaw, the question of his sanity undoubtedly will be raised, it is said, and on a writ of habeas corpus, according to lawyers in the capital, Thaw must be proved to be insane in accordance with the law of the State in which he is found. Lawyers who were questioned to-night did not recall any case in which a similar issue was raised. It was not believed, however, that Thaw would give up and return without another fight in the courts.

Dr. May said to-night that the Hospital Commission had no jurisdiction, the Matteawan Hospital being under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Prisons.

TRY TO SUBPOENA NURSE.

Genuineness of Mrs. Sulzer's Illness Suspected by Frawley Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Process servers employed by the Frawley Committee visited the Capitol to-day in an attempt to serve a subpoena upon a woman who, they said, had been a trained nurse attending Mrs. William Sulzer during her illness, following the "confession" Mrs. Sulzer is declared to have made of having signed her husband's name to checks used for the purchase of stocks in the Gubernatorial campaign last Fall. The woman wanted by the Frawley Committ-

Continued on Page 4.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE CUP CO., Bklyn., install dispensing fixtures in offices and furnish supplies of Lily Drinking Cups. This service is inexpensive.—Adv.

MORE LENOX BURGLARIES.

Whistler and Lydig Homes Entered —Extra Guards Hired.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 17.—Two more villas were entered by burglars last night, the thieves making a second visit to the Ross W. Whistler home. Hidden House, an isolated spot, where they entered through a door which they forced.

At Thistlewood, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, the men entered, but took nothing of value. Six special policemen and a dozen new watchmen are guarding the cottages to-night.

ATTACK WIDOW'S AID LAW.

Warren County, N. J., Freeholders Want Pension Measure Repealed.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 17.—The Warren County Board of Chosen Freeholders has passed a resolution which will be presented to the Legislature, calling upon that body to repeal the widow's pension law, and if this be refused to modify it. This is the first action of the kind in the State since the law was enacted.

The resolution states that the law should be changed so as to give the courts discretionary powers in fixing the amount of money to be paid to widows for the care of their children. Under the law funds are allotted in ratio to the number of children, on recommendation of the State Board of Children's Guardians. As there are from 150 to 400 widows in the county who would benefit by the law, it is estimated the county will have to pay out at least $25,000 a year. As yet no funds have been appropriated for the purpose.

GAILLARD NOT IMPROVING.

Panama Engineer May Remain in Baltimore Clinic for Months.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 17.—The condition of Lieut. Col. David D. Gaillard, engineer in charge of the central divisional work of the Panama Canal, who was admitted to the Henry Phipps clinic on Saturday suffering from nervous breakdown, was reported to-night as not encouraging.

Lieut. Col. Gaillard's nerves have completely given away, according to the physicians, but this is thought to be due mainly to the strain of his long trip from the Canal Zone.

The case is one of unusual nature, and the psychiatrists in attendance are studying it with interest. If his condition does not improve within a week, it is thought that he will remain at the institution for some months. At first it had been arranged to treat the patient for three weeks.

FIND WOMAN'S BODY IN SEA.

Discovered Floating Off Arverne—No Clue to Victim's Identity.

A lifeguard walking on the beach at Arverne yesterday morning saw the body of a woman floating in the ocean. He brought it ashore and had it sent to the Rockaway Beach Police Station.

From its condition the guess was made that it had been in the water for at least three weeks. There were no marks of violence. The body was unclothed.

The woman must have been about 30 years old and weighed 150 pounds. She was about 5 feet 7 inches in height and her hair was auburn in color. The Rockaway Beach and Arverne police say this description fits none of the cases of women missing from that part of Queens Borough nor any of the cases of women reported missing anywhere in the city within the last three weeks.

VANDALS DESTROY STATUES

Do $5,000 Damage on Lenox Estate of Giraud Foster.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 17.—Vandals entered Bellefontaine, the estate of Giraud Foster, some time Thursday night and destroyed a number of terra cotta statues which were set up along the main drive, which leaves the Lenox-Stockbridge Road about a mile south of this village, and winds through dense woods.

A feature of the drive was a small temple with a marble figure of Adonis. This statue was overturned. Officers believe that the mischief was the work of drunken youths who have also been under suspicion of having committed some of the burglaries in Lenox. It is said that the damage to the Foster property will reach $5,000.

TO BOSTON LIGHT AND BACK

Sam Richards First to Swim from Charlestown Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Samuel Richards of Boston to-day swam from the Charleston Bridge to Boston Light and back, a distance of twenty-four miles. This was the first time this had ever been accomplished. Richards's time in the water was 13 hours and 9 minutes.

Ten others started on the long swim to-day, but only two other men made the Light, "Bill" Maloney of Lowell, who made the distance in 7 hours and 15 minutes, and Edward Sullivan of East Boston, who made it in 7 hours and 5 minutes. Richards's time to the Light was 6 hours and 34 minutes. The other two did not attempt the swim back.

AUTOS MEET HEAD ON.

Mrs. Bernard Hoersgen Injured in Accident Near Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 17.—Bernard Hoersgen, President of the Krefeld Steel Company of 50 Church Street, New York City, and a party of four, while proceeding to their Summer bungalow near New Haven in their automobile, narrowly escaped death at 2 o'clock this morning when another car, owned by Bell Brothers of Stamford and driven by William McGuinness at a speed of fifty miles an hour, crashed head on into their machine.

Both cars were badly damaged and Mrs. Hoersgen had her shoulder badly injured. It is said that the Bell car and another car were racing on the Post Road. McGuinness admits that he lost control of his machine.

Latest Wireless Ship News.

SS Kroonland, Antwerp to New York, was 193 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 10:55 P. M., due 1 P. M. to-day.

TWO DYING AFTER AUTO GANG FIGHT

Special Policeman and Gunman Hurt Mortally in Battle in Heart of Sheepshead Bay.

FIRE ACROSS OPEN CAR

Gangsters from This City Motor to Shore Resort to Shoot Down Rivals at Dinner.

CARRY WOUNDED AWAY

But Police Find One Fighter Badly Injured and Arrest Seven as Others Escape in Autos.

Filling two large automobiles, a dozen members of the Gopher gang—that loosely bound band of gunmen who are credited with most of the gunfighting on the west side south of San Juan Hill—drove down to Sheepshead Bay early last evening because they knew that the "Linen Duster" crowd of the lower east side was to have a shore dinner there and they wanted to break it up. They had guns in their pockets and they meant business.

But they were too late. The "Linen Duster" dinner was over. In the middle of the afternoon some 200 men, most of them Italians, had met at 387 Broome Street, and from their taken automobiles to Sheepshead Bay to hold a dinner in honor of two gangsters known as "Tony Cheese" and "Little Chuck." The dinner was spread for them in the restaurant of the Sheepshead Bay Hotel, at Ocean and Emmons Avenue, and by 8 o'clock most of them had had their fill and were sighing for the livelier spots of Coney Island. Their motor cars were summoned, and off they drove to Coney, leaving in the café of the hotel some twenty of their number. It was these twenty who were found at 8:30 o'clock when the enemy arrived.

The late arrivals were all young men, and all of them were dressed presentably if somewhat flashily. They were not distinguishable from the ordinary motorists who frequent the hotels along the shore. They climbed out of their two autos without attracting any particular attention and proceeded on a scouting expedition around the verandahs. It was when they arrived at the entrance to the café and saw there the members of the shore dinner party that they first attracted attention to themselves, and they did that by pulling pistols from their pockets and shooting into the room.

Shoot Into Crowded Cafe.

Those in the café were thrown into a panic. Bottles, glasses and plates were thrown at the intruders, and from the scattered tables came answering shots. With a concerted rush Manager O'Brien and his attendants drove the gangsters out of his café, across the porch and into the street, thereby staging at the busiest corner in Sheepshead Bay one of the worst gun fights the police have known. As a result of the fight seven men are prisoners in the Sheepshead Bay police station, and three men lie wounded in the Coney Island Hospital. Of three wounded men, two have small chance of recovery.

As the gangsters were driven pell-mell into the street an empty trolley car was standing on the tracks in front of the hotel, and the two gangs ranged themselves on either side of this. It afforded something in the nature of breastworks, and yet had big openings through which the gangsters could fire. Crouching down behind the protection which the floor and trucks on the car afforded, and from these positions of advantage arising again and again to blaze away with their revolvers the men started the fight.

Before the police could interfere more than fifty shots had been exchanged. It was more than a street fight the policemen said. It was a battle. As soon as the first shot had been fired out of the scattering crowd came first one and then another policeman ready to cope with this unexpected outbreak of lawlessness. Patrolman Bree was the first patrolman to respond, but he could do little. He was joined quickly by Detectives Blake and Ryan of the Sheepshead Bay Station and by Sergt. O'Leary, Central Office Detective Schaudel, who was in Sheepshead Bay on his day off, helped, and down into the thick of the fight came two special policemen retained to preserve order about the Bayside Casino, a big dance hall across the way.

Special Policeman Dying.

These two men were William Hogan of 141 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, and John L. Keenan of 37 Macon Street, Brooklyn. As a result of their hardy rush into the fight, Hogan is dying in the hospital with his back slashed from his neck to the belt line and with a bullet in his chest, Keenan's nose was broken, his teeth were knocked in, and at one time in his struggle to arrest two of the gangsters he stumbled and fell. While he was down he was stabbed half a dozen times in the back. Serious as his wounds are, it is thought he will recover.

The third man in the hospital, whose chances of recovery are slight, is Peter Jacomi of 383 Broome Street, 23 years old, who was shot in the chest. The police assume that Jacomi was one of the "Linen Duster" dinner party. If so, he is the only one wounded who was left behind.

As soon as the police began to make their presence felt the fighting stopped abruptly and those of the gangsters who were hurt were thrown into their automobiles by those who were not and there was a break for freedom. Two autos loaded with gangsters got away. The police got the numbers of the autos, and these numbers were telephoned all along the shore, but the motorists were not seen again.

The police did arrest seven men, not counting the wounded prisoner they took to the hospital. All the prisoners were locked up in the Sheepshead Bay Station, charged with felonious assault. Nearly all of them were from Manhattan.

The prisoners said they were Dominick Idone of 203 Grand Street, Victor Dale of 81 West 132d Street, Tony Lamb of 37 Crosby Street, Gus Mazza of Middlefield, Mass.; Frank Lula of 244 West Twenty-seventh Street, Antonio Navigateo of 215 East Tenth Street, and Frank De John of 151 Mott Street.

THAW ESCAPES IN AUTO FROM MATTEAWAN; MAY HAVE BOARDED YACHT IN THE SOUND; FAMILY DENIES HAVING PART IN THE PLOT

Keeper Who Opened Asylum Gate to Admit Milkman Arrested

THAW, WAITING, DARTED OUT

Car Standing Ready Beside the Gate Carried Him Off at Mile-a-Minute Speed.

FASTER CAR DOWN THE ROAD

Fugitive Changed to This Without Stop and Pursuers, Slow to Start, Were Distanced.

THIRD DEGREE FOR BARNUM

Sheriff Expects Attendant to Confess—Plotters in Matteawan a Week.

THAW'S MOTHER OVERJOYED

Glad He's Free and Bitter Against His Wife—Evelyn Thaw Protected by Police.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Harry Kendall Thaw, slayer of Stanford White and equally notorious for his efforts to avoid paying a penalty for the deed, escaped from the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane shortly before 8 o'clock this morning. All trace of him was lost thirteen miles away from the asylum, and no clue to his whereabouts had been received here up to a late hour to-night.

Playing his part with surpassing coolness in a carefully arranged plot, whose intricacies probably were not all perfected outside the institution, Thaw darted through an open gate at an appointed moment, leaped into a waiting landaulet auto, and gained through flight the freedom for which he had fought and been defeated in the courts.

All the moves in the escape were made with kaleidoscopic swiftness and precision. Although the fact had not been completely established to-night, it seems certain that Thaw and his companions headed for the Connecticut State line as soon as they had straightened away on their dash for freedom, and crossed it some thirty minutes from the time that the machinery of the plot started its sensational whirring. It was put down as illogical that the route of flight would be in New York State, except in the opening furlongs. Thaw doubtless turned abruptly toward Connecticut, staking his chances on reaching soil where, if caught, he could not be brought back through extradition proceedings.

Asylum Gatekeeper Arrested.

Those immediately engaged in the chase turned their attention to avenues of escape in Connecticut, in which State, as well as in Massachusetts, a hue and cry was raised throughout the countryside by means of telephone and telegraph messages sent as far east as Boston. Those first engaged in the hunt were the authorities of Dutchess County, because Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, Superintendent of Matteawan, contended that those guilty of aiding Thaw could be prosecuted for a felony. Operatives of the Burns Detective Agency arrived in Matteawan to-night to take up the case.

It was not necessary for more than one man living in the State Hospital or having access to it to have participated in the plot for Thaw's escape. In fact, the success of the undertaking depended much upon its simplicity as concerned the part of it worked out within the guarded precincts of the institution.

Within half an hour after Thaw disappeared, Howard H. Barnum, a keeper, who opened the gate through which Thaw passed, was placed under surveillance by Dr. Kieb, and later was taken into custody by Sheriff Fred Hornbeck of Dutchess County. To-night the prisoner was locked up in the Poughkeepsie Jail. Barnum opened the gate ostensibly to admit a dairyman who furnished milk to the institution.

Dr. Kieb, an appointee of John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, who assumed his duties as head of Matteawan last June 12, although he was a sub-official there for several years, said to-night he was convinced that only one man, and that man an employe of the hospital, had previous knowledge of Thaw's plans and assisted in carrying them out in so far as the plot lay within Matteawan.

Five Men and Two Cars Outside.

There were five men, answering the description of New York gangsters, who openly engaged in Thaw's escape. Three of them were waiting in the car which carried Thaw away from the gate, and two others in an unusually powerful touring car were on watch half a mile from the institution. When the landaulet reached the waiting touring car the two automobiles continued the flight, Thaw transferring to the faster car. The two autos were easily traced by reason of their sensationally fast flight to Stormville, about thirteen miles from the State Hospital. There all trace of them was lost. From Stormville to the Connecticut line is about fourteen miles.

After Thaw left Stormville he had two routes open eastward, one by way of Luddingtonville, Carmel, and Brewster to Mill Plain, five miles beyond Brewster, and the other by way of Pawling to the State line. The latter is the better route for automobiles. The road by Brewster would have taken him over a rough country part of the way, and he would have been more likely to have been halted by telephone.

Just before Brewster is reached, however, there is a back road leading to the Connecticut line, and by this route he would have been practically free from observation until Connecticut was reached. Which road he took, if either, has not been established.

One of the first reports to arise after Thaw's escape became known had it that, after reaching Connecticut, he made for some port on Long Island Sound, where, it was assumed, a yacht was waiting to convey him away.

A telegram sent to Thaw by his mother from New York was received at the State Hospital about 4 P. M. It contained a message that Mrs. Thaw would call on her son at the hospital to-morrow. Dr. Kieb was of the opinion that the telegram was spurious, or sent as a blind.

The telegram received from New York and bearing the name of Mrs. Thaw read:

Found George and Margaret well. Will see you to-morrow.

Those referred to in the telegram are Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie.

The Matteawan State Hospital stands on a gentle slope overlooking a fair valley in which the Village of Fishkill, four miles away, is the largest community. Poughkeepsie is about sixteen miles from the hospital. Within a mile of it are the hamlets of Groveville and Glenham. Fishkill, Groveville, and Glenham are all along the line of the State road.

Thaw had been unusually tractable of late, Dr. Kieb said, and he arose promptly when called at 5:45 o'clock this morning. He spent half an hour preparing for breakfast, finished his meal about 7 o'clock, and then sauntered into the storeroom, where he was employed as a porter and clerk. He conducted himself with entire nonchalance, betraying neither by act nor manner that he was soon to make his dash for liberty.

Keeper's Part in the Escape.

From the storeroom a door opens into the exercise court, where inmates of the hospital are permitted to take an airing without more than casual surveillance. Escape from the court was considered absolutely impossible until Thaw disproved the theory. On three sides are the five-story brick walls of the institution. A twenty-foot stockade or fence is on the fourth side. A huge gate working on rollers is the only opening in the stockade.

Barnum was the attendant at this gate, which was kept perpetually under lock and key. Just seventeen years ago to-day Barnum entered the employ of the institution. He was esteemed one of its most trusted servitors. Because of this fact he held his position as gatekeeper. Each morning he took from its compartment in the office safe the key to the gate. None, literally, could so much as touch it except himself. When he quit his watch each day he took the key back to the safe. Although the Superintendent of the hospital was the gatekeeper's employer, tradition had it that the keeper alone could use the key. In the twenty-one years that the hospital has been maintained there have been many escapes, but no inmate ever used the gate for his getaway.

After finishing his breakfast and tarrying for a time in the storeroom, Thaw walked out on the exercise court, which is a quarter the size of a city block in area. He stood for

Continued on Page 2.

Harry Kendall Thaw.

The Murderer of Stanford White, Who Escaped from Matteawan Yesterday. His Last Photograph, Taken When He Testified in the Anhut Bribery Case in This City on May 15.

Believe Thaw Is Safe Once Outside the State

Times reporters were able to gather last night these opinions on the possibility of recapturing Thaw and returning him to an asylum in this State:

I do not think it will be an easy matter to extradite Thaw if he has made his escape into another State.—*Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss.*

The ruling of Judge Gray in the recent bankruptcy proceedings instituted against Thaw establishes a ruling by the Federal Courts to the effect that Thaw cannot be brought back to the jurisdiction of the New York State courts. The question was raised as to the possibility of taking Thaw to Pittsburgh for examination as to his financial assets in behalf of one of his creditors. Judge Gray expressed the opinion that such a proceeding would automatically free him from the jurisdiction of the State courts and would set him at liberty.—*Ex-Justice Olmsted, Counsel for Thaw.*

If Thaw succeeds in getting into any other State or into Canada, he is a free man.—*Dr. Charles Kennedy, of Thaw's Counsel.*

Once across the Connecticut line, Thaw was a free man and safe from extradition, because, having been acquitted by the courts, he is innocent of any crime. That is the fault of our law.—*Dr. Austin Flint.*

Unfortunately, the authority over lunatics rests with the Supreme Court in this State, and as soon as Thaw has placed the State boundary between himself and Matteawan he is beyond the jurisdiction of the courts which adjudged him insane and which committed him. However, it is within the power of the peace officers of any State, county, or city to arrest Thaw as a person dangerous to the public peace and safety, and this ought to be done as soon as possible. He can then be submitted to an examination by competent alienists, and after due judicial process of law can be committed to an institution.—*Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald.*

In my opinion, once out of New York State, Harry K. Thaw will be as safe in any other State as he ever was.—*Roger O'Mara, Thaw family detective.*

Flavor all Summer drinks with ANGOSTURA BITTERS, a delicious appetizer and tonic.—Adv.

Man Resembling Fugitive Boards a Launch at South Norwalk

YACHT AT ROTON POINT

Vessel at Unusual Anchorage Steams Away as Soon as Party Is on Board.

TWO CLUES AT DANBURY

Hotel Guest Remarks, "That Man Looks Like Harry Thaw," as Motor Car Speeds Away.

ALL NEW ENGLAND ON WATCH

Constables at Every Crossroad on Alert, and Atlantic Ports Under Guard.

ODD CALLS FOR LITTLETON

Wife of Absent Attorney Tells of Mumbling Inquiries for Him on Long-Distance Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 17.—Two motor cars arrived at Roton Point, South Norwalk, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and were met at the pier by a launch. There were three men in one of the autos—a limousine—and two in the large touring car.

Three of the party went aboard the launch, which made its way to a large steam yacht anchored off Roton Point. The launch did not return and the yacht steamed out into the Sound.

According to the South Norwalk police, one of the three men who went out on the launch corresponded to a description of Harry K. Thaw telegraphed by Supt. Kieb of Matteawan. This man, the police said, was stout and had gray hair.

The yacht was said to have been the Matchgard II. of New York and had a yellow smokestack and an unusually large cabin. She steamed east late in the afternoon. It is not a common thing, it was said to-night, for yachts to anchor at Roton Point, and for that reason the incident attracted attention.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 17.—Four men in a black touring car stopped at the Hotel Green here at 11 o'clock this morning. They remained at the hotel for fifteen minutes. A guest who took the noon train for New York said to Manager Frank Cantwell:

"One of those men looks like Harry Thaw."

No attention was paid to the remark, and the party left the hotel soon afterward.

A garage near the hotel reports that at 11:30 o'clock a motor car with three passengers stopped there long enough to take on five gallons of gasoline. According to the garage employes, one of the men in the party wore a brown suit and had gray hair. This is believed to have been Harry Thaw.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a party of two men and a woman stopped at the Hotel Green and said that they came from Matteawan. They inquired about Thaw, and from the way they acted Manager Cantwell of the hotel got the impression that they were friends of Thaw.

Dr. Nathaniel Selleck, who went to Ridgbury at 2 o'clock this afternoon, reported that a black touring car with four passengers passed him going west at high speed.

It was reported to-night that in the hills a few miles from this city there was a bungalow which recently had been placed in readiness for a house party. t is in a secluded spot and can be reached only by a long tramp over the hills. It is regarded as possible that this may be Thaw's retreat.

RILEY DIRECTS THAW HUNT.

Says No Expense Will Be Spared to Recapture the Fugitive.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 17.—Supt of Prisons Riley was notified of the escape of Thaw about 9 o'clock this forenoon by Supt. Kieb of the Matteawan Asylum. Riley directed Kieb to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and return to the asylum of the runaway. He also directed that the Superintendent of the institution communicate with the Burns Detective Agen-

cy and have it send detectives to the hospital at once.

Supt. Riley was in communication with the asylum authorities practically all day. He directed the efforts to procure the capture of Thaw. The Superintendent stated this evening that he was not quite positive what could be done legally to get Thaw back if the fugitive was out of the State, but that if there was any way by which he could be brought back every means, regardless of cost, would be used to put him once more behind the walls of Matteawan.

As to the plan for the escape of the prisoner, the Superintendent said everything connected with it would be investigated to the bottom, regardless of who was concerned. The rules of the asylum are that no inmate shall be permitted to converse with visitors except in the presence and hearing of asylum officials, but in the case of Thaw an order was issued recently by Justice Jenks of the Supreme Court permitting Thaw to converse with his attorneys in private.

Thaw has several lawyers, and one of these was with him on Friday last. The Superintendent of Prisons said he was not prepared to say that this visit by the attorney had anything to do with the escape of the prisoner, but that this feature would be gone into at once.

Supt. Riley has received a telegram from William Sulzer directing him to use every possible means to effect the capture of Thaw and to spare no expense.

MRS. LITTLETON GETS CLUE.

Thinks Thaw Tried to Call Up Her Husband by Telephone.

Mrs. Martin W. Littleton received telephone calls from Connecticut at her country home in Port Washington, L. I., yesterday afternoon, which she thought might have been from Harry K. Thaw.

Mr. Littleton defended Thaw at his second trial, and it was known that Thaw had regarded him very highly on account of the fact that the trial resulted in Thaw's acquittal on the charge of murder.

"I was called to the telephone at 5:30 o'clock and again about 6 o'clock," said Mrs. Littleton. "Each time I was told that long distance wanted me and that the calls were from Connecticut. I held the receiver a long time after each call, but I could hear nothing except indistinct mumbling. I am not sure, of course, who was trying to telephone to me, for I received no message at all."

Mrs. Littleton said that Mr. Littleton was in London, where he had been all Summer.

"The only thing that could have caused Harry Thaw or anybody else to think he was back in this country," said Mrs. Littleton, "was a foolish interview that appeared a short time ago. It told of Mr. Littleton's arrival with Mrs. Littleton, and then gave an interview in which he supposedly expressed sympathy with Secretary Bryan because of the large bills he would have to pay to keep up the house he occupied in Washington.

"Now, this interview was a queer thing, as Mr. Littleton did not come to this country. And, what is more, I did not arrive with him, and the Logan house, which is criticised, is the property of dear friends of ours of whom we never would have spoken in the manner indicated."

NEW ENGLAND ON THE ALERT.

Constables Watching Roads and Glasses Trained on Sea Craft.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The police of New England watched in vain for Harry Thaw to-day. Word that he had escaped was received in all the cities early in the forenoon, and the police message was passed along to the country districts.

At every cross-roads constables watched the passing line of motor cars with more than usual vigilance, and along the coast marine observers trained their glasses on the sea, trying to pick up a motor boat or yacht that had painted out its name or was making a suspiciously fast run. At sunset the sea sentinels gave it up, and to-night no word came from the officers who guarded the highways.

The police operated on two theories. One was that Thaw continued in his automobile through Western Connecticut, up into the Berkshires, and through Vermont to the Canadian line. He would find good roads by way of Great Barrington and Pittsfield, Mass., but he also would find them well policed. Because of the heavy automobile traffic, especially on Sunday, in the Berkshires, a sharp watch is kept for speeders, and the most certain way for him to get into trouble would be to pass through there at a high speed.

The view more generally entertained was that if Thaw's flight continued into New England he left the Connecticut shore in a motor boat. This he could have done at South Norwalk, or at several other points along the coast where the presence of a small boat would have attracted little attention.

If Thaw sailed from Norwalk at 10 o'clock this morning and was going down East he should have rounded the Cape late this afternoon. The marine observer at Highland Light, on the tip of the Cape, reported that only two motor boats passed in this afternoon and they were bound for Boston. A pleasure craft went by at a lively clip, but she kept well out and the name could not be distinguished.

By holding four or five miles off coast a small boat could have passed the light without being made out. It is thought by some that Thaw sailed for the Maine coast, and that he would disembark at an isolated point, from which a waiting automobile would carry him into Canada.

CITY POLICE ON WATCH.

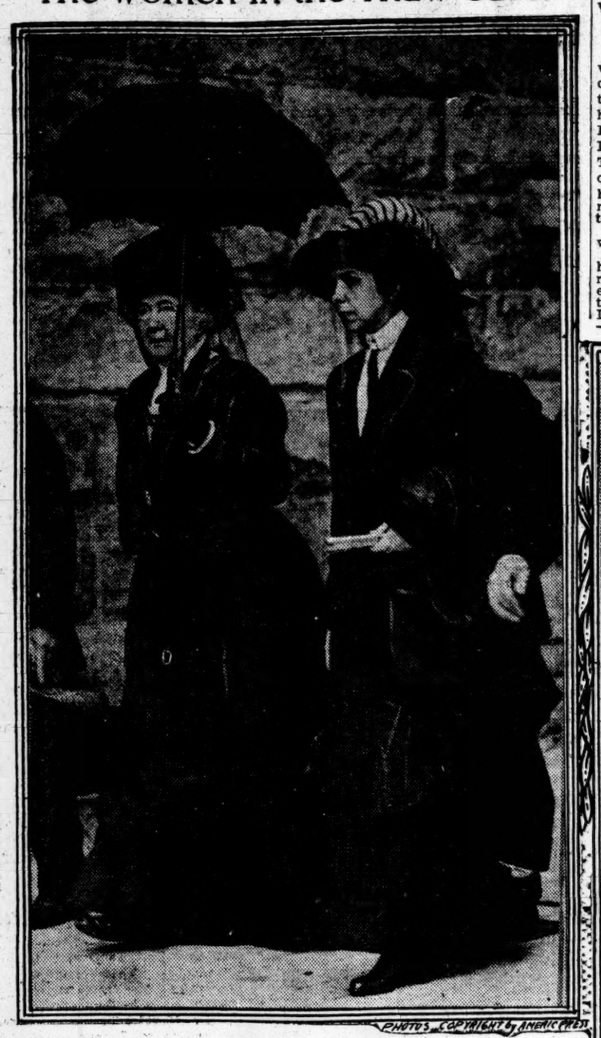
Entire New York Force Has Its Eyes Open for Thaw.

Every policeman in the five boroughs had his eyes open on the chance of seeing Harry Thaw pass by yesterday, but not one of them thought for a moment that he was within the borders of this State, much less within the borders of this city.

The alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters to every precinct at 10:25 o'clock. It read:

"Arrest Harry K. Thaw, 40, 5 feet 11½ inches, 168 pounds, brown hair and eyes, medium complexion. Escaped from the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at 7:45 this A. M. in a black taxicab with two men; No. 1 large and fleshy; No. 2, unknown. The taxicab was accompanied by a six-cylinder Packard. Watch all railroads, steamships, &c.

The Women in the Thaw Case.



Thaw's Mother and His Sister, the Former Countess of Yarmouth.

CUT OFF BY HARRY'S FAMILY.

Evelyn Thaw Has Long Been Harassed by Her Creditors.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's career since the two sensational murder trials, in which she figured as the chief witness for the defense of her husband, has been checkered. Long before the second trial was begun rumors were current of a breach between Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw and her young daughter-in-law, but efforts of the Thaw attorneys prevented the rupture from becoming so serious as to endanger Harry's chances in the second trial, which ended with his acquittal on the ground of insanity and his commitment to Matteawan.

After the conclusion of the second trial Thaw's wife severed all but financial relations with her husband's family. For a time she is said to have received a generous allowance, but her extravagances and demands for money finally led to the Thaw family cutting her off. During the year 1908 she was the defendant in a number of civil actions brought by modistes, milliners, and other tradespeople. In the same year she began proceedings for the annulment of her marriage, but papers in the case were never filed.

It was on April 4, 1908, that she figured as the guest of E. R. Thomas at a dinner party in the dining room of the Hotel Knickerbocker. When the identity of the couple became known James B. Regan, proprietor of the hotel, ordered Thomas and his companion to leave. Later Daniel O'Reilly, Evelyn's attorney, served Regan with a summons in a suit for $50,000 for libel. Regan was reported to have said that Mrs. Thaw was not a fit person to be served in his hotel. The suit never came to trial.

In the Summer of 1908 she became ill and for a time was treated in a sanitarium. When she reappeared upon Broadway civil suits began to pile thick and fast upon her. In May, 1909, she narrowly escaped arrest for contempt of court in failing to obey an order issued by Justice McAvoy in connection with the suit of Mrs. Elsie Hartwig, a modiste. Daniel O'Reilly, her counsel, saved her from arrest by paying the fine of $250 assessed against her. In June of that year she was a witness against her husband in the insanity proceedings heard before Justice Miller discussed there. She said that on one occasion she discussed Thaw's threat to shoot her.

In May of last year a letter was published purporting to have been written by Thaw in 1903 to the late J. F. Kennedy, a well-known private detective, in which three persons, one of them Stanford White, were listed with "kill" after their names. It was later denied that the letter was genuine, and a similar letter was produced from the files of the District Atttorney, in which the names did not appear.

Clarence J. Shearn, Thaw's lawyer at the last hearing, called the letter a forgery.

The names listed in the letter with "kill" after them as published last year were those of "Freddy" Gebhard, Bancroft Davis, and Stanford White. The names of Craig Wadsworth and Reginald Francklyn were added, but they were not followed by the word "kill."

The letter to which these names were attached was a rambling note containing no threats and only one reference to one of the men whose names were added.

THAW'S "DEATH LIST" LETTER

Well-Known Men Marked for Killing in Document Credited to Him.

Thaw's threats against the life of his wife have been twice put on record in court hearings in the course of his attempts to get out of Matteawan—at the hearing before Justice Mills in White Plains in 1909 and again before Justice Keogh in 1912. At the first hearing Mrs. Thaw tried to escape answering the question whether Thaw had threatened her life. But two days after her first refusal she testified that Thaw had said to her on one of her visits to Matteawan:

"When I get out of here I suppose I will have to kill you next."

A determined effort was made at the hearing in 1912 to keep this out of the record, but Mrs. Thaw brought it in unexpectedly in answer to another question. She was asked about her visits to Dr. Austin Flint and the subjects dis-

Thaw's Wife, Who Was Evelyn Nesbit. (Photographed Two Weeks Ago.)

EVELYN THAW TALKS OF HARRY'S THREATS

Has Little Fear for Herself, but Says He Is Dangerous in His Cups.

HOPES FOR HIS CAPTURE

Certain That Bribes Gained Him His Freedom—Will Guard Her Son from Him.

"So he has done it at last!" exclaimed Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw yesterday, when informed of her husband's escape from the Matteawan Asylum. "I am not so very much surprised. I always feared that he would succeed in liberating himself through the use of money. I knew that it would never be accomplished through the courts, but I dreaded that venal officials would allow themselves to be bribed. From what I have been told as to the manner of Harry's escape, this is evidently what has happened.

"I hope that the guilty person or persons responsible for setting this irresponsible and dangerous man at liberty will be detected and severely punished. He is a menace to public safety.

"For myself, I am not so very much afraid," she continued, "because I do not think that Harry will be permitted by his friends to enter New York State, but I shall assuredly take means to protect myself and see that my home is safeguarded. I know that the police will give me such protection as may be necessary.

"The great danger with Harry will be that of drinking. He is apparently rational in most respects when not under the influence of liquor, but when he indulges in stimulants he at once becomes dangerous. He is irritable, moody, and suspicious, and has a nasty and violent temper. When I think of my life with him I often wonder that I had the physical and nervous strength to endure the things that happened.

"Knowing Harry as I do, I am certain that the first thing that he will do after reaching some safe refuge outside the State will be to start on a caruse to celebrate; that is, if he receives any money to spend. He has a childish fondness for wine, and always likes to order it. Harry, like most paranoiacs, is inordinately vain. I can picture him loudly boasting of his prowess and cleverness in outwitting the asylum authorities and informing everybody within reach that he is Harry K. Thaw.

"Of course, the great danger will be with his habit of drinking. If he starts carousing he will do anything which is suggested to him, or go anywhere he feels an inclination to go. No one can do anything with him when he is in such a mood. His mother never had any influence over him. I was the only one whose wishes he ever pretended to respect, and even I was powerless to dissuade him when he was indulging in stimulants. I sincerely hope that he will be captured within the jurisdiction of the State authorities, or that some legal means will be discovered to place him under restraint and return him to Matteawan."

"Don't you think that Harry has been cured of his craving for alcohol by his long enforced abstinence for the last five years!" queried the reporter.

"I certainly do not," was the emphatic reply. "He has had the craving constantly, and has eaten pounds and pounds of candy to satisfy it. Besides, under the old régime at Matteawan, I do not think that Harry was really denied everything that he wanted," she added with an expressive smile. "You remember the Anhut-Russell charges, don't you? Money does not lose all of its potency even within the walls of a prison or an insane asylum. It appears to have gained liberty for Thaw; don't you think it just possible that it has gained him lesser favors?"

Mrs. Thaw was reminded by the reporter of her testimony in the court-room at White Plains on June 13, 1909, that after she had given evidence against him, he said to her at Matteawan:

"'I suppose I shall have to kill you when I finally get out.'

"Well, Harry has made a lot of such threats," she said, with a smile. "If he ever tries to execute all of them there will be a frightful increase in the mortality tables."

Mrs. Thaw was interviewed in her dressing room at the theatre where she is now dancing. After introducing her dancing partner to the reporters, Mrs. Thaw remarked:

"It is a strange coincidence that Mr. Clifford knew Harry Thaw long before I did. Harry was one of his pupils when he conducted a private gymnasium in the Berkeley Lyceum."

"Yes," said Clifford, "and I thought that Thaw was queer, even then. He used to play handball with me, and he would grow angry and fight over the scoring of a single point as though his whole life depended upon the game. He used to amaze me by his sudden bursts of temper."

"Do you think that Harry will attempt, through legal or other means, to get possession of your little son?" one of the reporters asked Mrs. Thaw.

"My boy is in Folkstone, England, with a nurse," she answered. "I left him there when I returned to America to fill this engagement, because I was, and am still, in doubt as to whether or not I shall remain in this country. Harry has never seen the child, and I do not intend that he shall. The boy is his son, but I do not desire that he shall ever meet his father. He was christened Russell William Thaw, but I have often thought of having the name changed to Russell William Nesbit. It hardly seems fair to the little fellow to label him with the curse of his paternity. I often worry lest my boy has inherited a taint of his father's insanity. The only reason that I have not taken steps to change my baby's name is that I do not want to deprive him of any material benefits which may accrue to him as the heir of Thaw. For myself, I do not want anything from Harry or his family, but I think that my boy is entitled to his share at law of his father's estate, and I do not desire to jeopardize his claim in any way."

The son to whom Mrs. Thaw alluded was born to her in Germany three years ago, but the fact was kept secret until this year. The boy is said to bear a strong resemblance to Harry Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw took occasion to repudiate a report sent out by a news bureau in this city to the effect that she had received telephone messages from her husband during the day. According to the report, Mrs. Thaw was credited with having said that her husband had called her on the long-distance telephone from South Norwalk, Conn., and had notified her that he was about to board a yacht, and would notify her of his whereabouts later.

"The story is absurd," said Mrs. Thaw. "I have not the slightest idea where Harry is or what he is doing. All that I know is what the newspeper men have told me. I did not authorize such a statement, and if it was given out in my name, I desire to repudiateit."

Three plain clothes men were in the front row at the evening performance at which Mrs. Thaw appeared, and two uniformed patrolmen were stationed near the stage door when she left the theatre. Several policemen were on guard during the afternoon, and last night at every entrance to the Hotel Brevoort, where Mrs. Thaw is staying.

H. K. THAW ESCAPES FROM MATTEAWAN

Continued from Page 1.

some time gazing with apparent abstraction at the gate.

Thaw Gray and Bowed.

There were those in the court who had seen Thaw when he entered the institution, on Feb. 1, 1908, after he had been found not guilty of the murder of Stanford White because of insanity. A marked change had taken place in the Harry Thaw of that day and Inmate 3,105 of 1913. To-day his hair was plentifully silvered and his shoulders bowed. There were lines in his face, and the buoyancy of young manhood had departed.

Thaw apparently turned his attention to a spreading tent at one end of the court, where thirteen inmates suffering from tuberculosis were quartered. Many of them were strolling across the greensward, bathing in the sunshine of a perfect Summer morning. Through the open door of the engine room he could see four inmate-helpers and the engineer at work. There were perhaps a dozen other inmates in other parts of the court, but it was found impossible later to identify them.

Barnum reached his post behind the gate shortly before 7 o'clock. Outside a wire, to the end of which a handle is affixed, is attached to a bell hung high on the stockade over the keeper's head. Any one seeking admission must pull the bell wire, be scrutinized through a peephole by the keeper, and, if entitled to admission, the gate is rolled back to admit him.

For many years William Hickey, a dairyman, has appeared at the gate shortly before 8 o'clock, rung the bell, and passed through with his team and wagon of milk.

Waited for Milkman's Summons.

Thaw had been walking back and forth after his first survey of the surroundings, and each turn brought him a little nearer the gate until he was within a few yards of it when Hickey's summons sounded.

Barnum took a squint through the peephole, unlocked the gate, and bent to his task of rolling it back. The milk wagon started forward, passing between Barnum and Thaw and shutting off the keeper's view of the prisoner.

Thaw acted instantly. Without attracting Hickey's attention, he leaped toward the stockade, and under cover of the wagon got through the gate without Barnum seeing him.

Just how many seconds or minutes passed before Barnum noted Thaw's absence was not revealed by Dr. Kieb, who purposely refrained from seeking a statement from Barnum. Dr. Kieb placed the time of Thaw's darting through the date at 7:45.

At 7:50 the telephone bell at the hospital exchange rang violently. Attendant O'Hagan heard Barnum's voice calling over the wire from a subphone:

"Quick. Connect me with Dr. Kieb's room. Thaw has escaped."

Dr. Kieb was talking a few seconds later with Barnum, who told briefly of the manner of Thaw's disappearance. The Superintendent gave orders for O'Hogan to communicate immediately with he authorities in Fishkill and nearby villages, telling them that Thaw and a gang of confederates were trying to escape by automobile, and to be on the lookout for them.

Auto Ready When Milkman Came.

Subsequent inquiry unfolded every detail of Thaw's activities and the working out of the plot to liberate him.

The landaulet into which he leaped had drawn up outside the stockade a few minutes before the arrival of Hickey and his milk wagon. There were two men in the landaulet. They had reached the scene over a little-used road that winds up the slope from the State road and ends at the hospital. First turning the landaulet around so that it was headed toward the State road, the two men got out as if to inspect the auto for some trouble.

Hickey saw them, and supposed the car was disabled. A few moments before the gate was opened the two men re-entered their car and got it under motion so that when the gate was agape they would be ready to spurt ahead.

The plot developed with matchless accuracy. Thaw, leaping through the gate and reaching the landaulet, was half dragged by his confederates and half carried by his own momentum inside the vehicle.

The chauffeur threw in the power, and the flight began. An open road stretched ahead, and the landaulet coursed down the grade at mile-a-minute speed.

Touring Car Waiting on the Road.

As it approached the hamlet of Groveville a big touring car, occupied by three men, got under way after having waited for half an hour at the juncture of the State road and the by-road leading to the hospital.

The big car went ahead as a path-finder until Glenham was reached, a quarter of a mile from Groveville. The high speed of the leading car was checked somewhat there until the landaulet could come alongside, when Thaw jumped into the larger car and the flight was resumed.

Going through Fishkill the cars were making nearly seventy miles an hour, witnesses said later. It seemed that they would overturn at the corner of Brinkerhoff Road, but the chauffeurs were skillful and avoided an accident. They crossed the bridge over Fishkill Creek and headed for Johnsville, six miles from the hospital. Gayhead, nine miles away, was next reached, and then Stormville, thirteen miles away.

Thereafter the route of the autos could not be traced.

The Chase Taken Up.

As soon as his escape was made known to Dr. Kieb, Dr. Blauvelt was summoned, with Attendant Avery. They gave chase in a small auto, starting twenty minutes after Thaw's disappearance. Taking the same route across the fields to the State road, they made inquiries from householders along the route and from pedestrians whom they met. Information gained from these sources directed them along the way taken by the two automobiles.

A hurry call was sent to Fishkill for C. Allen Leonard, the regular attendant at the hospital telephone. He was directed to use the switchboard in the Fishkill central office, and from there telephoned messages to all the larger towns and cities in Connecticut and Massachusetts. This was his message:

Harry Thaw has escaped from Matteawan in an automobile. He may take a route through your place. Notify us immediately if you see him and his party and claim rewards.

The rewards were announced by Dr. Kieb, who offered $500 of his personal means and $50 by the State authorities, which is a standing reward for escaped inmates of detention institutions.

Plotters in Fishkill a Week Ago.

Two of the men who took part in the plot first appeared in Fishkill a week ago last Friday. They stopped at the Holland Hotel for their meals, but were seen seldom at other times during the twenty-four hours' visit. It is believed they spent their time making a survey of the country.

Last Friday the two men, together with two others, registered at the Holland Hotel as Michael O'Keefe, Richard J. Beetle, Eugene Duffy, and Roger Thompson. Duffy and Thompson were the pair that first visited Fishkill.

When the four again visited Fishkill at 1:30 P. M. last Friday they engaged rooms and put their eighty horse power tourning car in the hotel garage, saying they would look after it themselves. The size of the car and its obvious power excited the admiration of the garage attendants, but none paid any attention to the license number.

The quartet spent much of Friday and Saturday carousing. Thompson seemed to be the leader of the gang. He was more than six feet in height and wore a light gray suit and a Panama hat. He had dark hair and complexion. Beetle was short and stocky, wore a dark blue suit and an automobile cap. O'Keefe was of medium build, about five feet nine inches in height, and weighed about 160 pounds. Those who saw him around the hotel said to-day that he was like in appearance and actions to a typical New York gangster. Duffy's description tallied closely with that of O'Keefe. All registered as from New York.

The fifth man arrived on the scene Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and registered as Thomas Flood. He was of medium complexion, weighed about 150 pounds, and was about five feet nine inches in height. He drove the car which Thaw entered first to-day.

William Gordon, proprietor of the Holland Hotel, said to-day that the five men spent most of their time in the barroom. They spent money as freely as if they had Thaw's bank roll at their commnd. Prior to Flood's arrival Saturday, the others took out the touring car after a careful inspection, and it is believed, fade a fisal test to insure that the engine and equpment was in perfect order for the fight.

Gordon entered into conversatio with Thompson nSaturday morning and noticed that the man had been drinkin govermuch and was slightly garrulous. This gave Gordon opportunity to ask what Thompson had as a business calling. After a pause Thompson lowered his voice before saying, with an air of implied confidence, that he spent his time "getting good fellows out of trouble." Gordon attached no significance to the remark at the time.

The five men left the Holland House to-day soon after 7 o'clock, three riding in the landaulet and two in the touring car. They took the road east through Main Street, and the last seen of them was when they were skirting the land forming the farm of the State Hospital. The big car stopped at Lowery's grocery, situated at the intersection of the State road and the byroad leading to the institution, the landaulet continuing up the slope.

Thaw was dressed in a blue serge suit and wore a straw hat when he appeared in the exercise court. Examination of his room later proved that he had made no preparations for flight which would be observed if any of the attendants entered the room while he was absent.

Expect Barnum to Confess.

Barnum, the gateman whom Thaw eluded in his dash for the waiting automobile, was transferred to the county jail after a charge of aiding and abetting Thaw in his escape had been made against him. Sheriff Hornbeck and John E. Mack of the District Attorney's office took Barnum in an automobile to the jail. An all-night "third degree" ordeal awaited him there, it was said.

Sheriff Hornbeck arrived at Matteawan at 5:30 o'clock in company with Mr. Mack. They called Barnum before them and questioned him for an hour concerning his actions at the gate as Thaw was passing through. At the close of the interview Sheriff Hornbeck made this statement:

"We listened to Barnum's statement that he opened the gate for the milkman and stood dumbfounded at Thaw's escape, as he had not expected anything of the kind. We recognized, of course, that this was simply an assertion made to cover up a plan of escape that was put into operation.

"We continued to question Barnum very closely. We hope to obtain a full confession of his part in the matter before morning."

Sheriff Hornbeck and Acting District Attorney Mack ate dinner at the asylum as guests of Supt. Kieb. In their presence Dr. Kieb made this statement on his own behalf:

"The courts are to blame for this. I have kept Thaw under as close a watch aswas allowed by the decisions of the courts and warnings on account of Thaw's constant complaints. Thaw's attorneys, who have been with him almost daily, held conferences that were entirely secret, and that could not have happened in the case of any other patient.

"By this I do not mean to insinuate that Thaw's lawyers knew of his plans to escape, because I do not have any information to justify such a statement."

Barnum's Version of the Escape.

At midnight in the Poughkeepsie Jail Sheriff Hornbeck stated that Barnum denied absolutely that he had received any money from Thaw or his agents and asserted that he was just as much surprised at Thaw's escape as the public at large.

"A man by the name of Hickey drove up the gate with milk," said Barnum, "and rang the bell for admittance. When I opened the gate to admit him Thaw was standing back of us, he and other prisoners having the liberty of the yard being allowed at that point. While the gate was open and I stood in the opening a large black touring car drove up to the gate at an easy pace and did not stop. Suddenly there was a dash by Thaw for the car, and he leaped upon the running board. The car put on high speed and Thaw was whisked away in a moment, the car being hidden by a cloud of dust. I then notified Dr. Kieb."

Barnum is 52 years old and came from Danbury, Conn. He is a bachelor and makes his home in the institution. He came to Matteawan on Aug. 17, 1896, as an appointee of the late Dr. H. E. Allison. Since Thaw's arrival at the hospital Barnum has shown on several occasions his dislike for him. On more than one occasion he has told friends:

"Thaw makes trouble for all of us and keeps the place in a turmoil."

Barnum's period of service had a single interruption. This was when he resigned on Sept. 22, 1905, saying he was going to seek a better job. He returned about two weeks later and resumed his duties with a show of contentment which was thereafter maintained.

Thaw's Last Visitor.

Dr. Kieb said to-night that when he received the first message telling of Thaw's escape he was incredulous, but immediately started the hunt. Dr. Kieb entered the service of the State eight years ago as an attending physician in the Matteawan institution. He was the physician to examine Thaw when the latter was admitted, and has all along believed and expressed publicly tht opinion that Thaw was insane. Dr. Kieb left the hospital on June 1, 1910, to go to Dannemora Prison as first assistant. He was one of the candidates for the Superintendcy of Matteawan following the retirement of Dr. Lamb, but it was not until last June 12 that he was selected by Superintendent of Prisons Riley to take charge of the hospital.

"Even in the light of what has taken place," Dr. Kieb said to-night, "I cannot recall anything in Thaw's actions since I have taken charge here that could be described as suspicious. The last one to call on Thaw was William Vanamee, of his counsel. Mr. Vanamee, whose home is in Newburg, came here last Friday at 3 o'clock, and for two hours conferred with Thaw. None was present during the conference, because an action is now pending in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to establish Thaw's right to confer with his lawyers when no guard is present. Thaw enjoyed this right pending a decision of the issue.

"It is a question of fact just what happened and just the time when Thaw escaped. There are two stories. One is that Hickey came in with the milk wagon and Thaw made his dash for freedom. Personally I do not see how any one could escape from this institution in that manner without inside collusion.

"Another version, and this is the one I believe, is that Thaw did not get out until a few moments later. Hickey had passed through the gate, which continued open for some reason, and Thaw then made his run for the auto. It is incredible that he could not have been held."

Mrs. Joseph Maher, who is employed with her husband in the laundry at Matteawan, supplied to the authorities the only story of a disinterested eye-witness that they were able to obtain. Mrs. Maher occupies rooms on the second floor of the laundry building, overlooking the court-yard and the gate through which Thaw escaped.

"I was sitting in my rooms about 7:40 o'clock this morning," said Mrs. Mahr, "and I saw Thaw passing below my window. I had noticed that he passed through the court yard at almost exactly the same hour each morning for two years or more.

"This morning I did not think there was anything unusual in Thaw's presence in the court until I saw him lean up against a gate post. That was unusual, and my attention was attracted by it. I saw the guard open the gate for the milkman, and then I saw two people step out of an automobile outside. They seemed to be tinkering with the machine as if something was wrong with it.

"I called to my husband, who was in the room with me, telling him that an automobile had broken down outside. Just then I saw Thaw run out through the gate on one side of the milk wagon, which had hardly cleared it, while the guard stood on the other side.

"I saw the two men pick Thaw up bodily and lift him into the automobile. I called to the guard that Thaw was getting away, and, when I saw he was doing nothing, I seized a telephone and gave the alarm to the prison office."

Thaw well knew that Dr. Kieb believed him insane, and since his incumbency as Superintendent Dr. Kieb has learned of Thaw's views on the subject. Just prior to the appointment Thaw said that the man who succeeded Dr. Russell would not last long, and intimated that something would happen to bring about the downfall of the newcomer, but that his successor would stick.

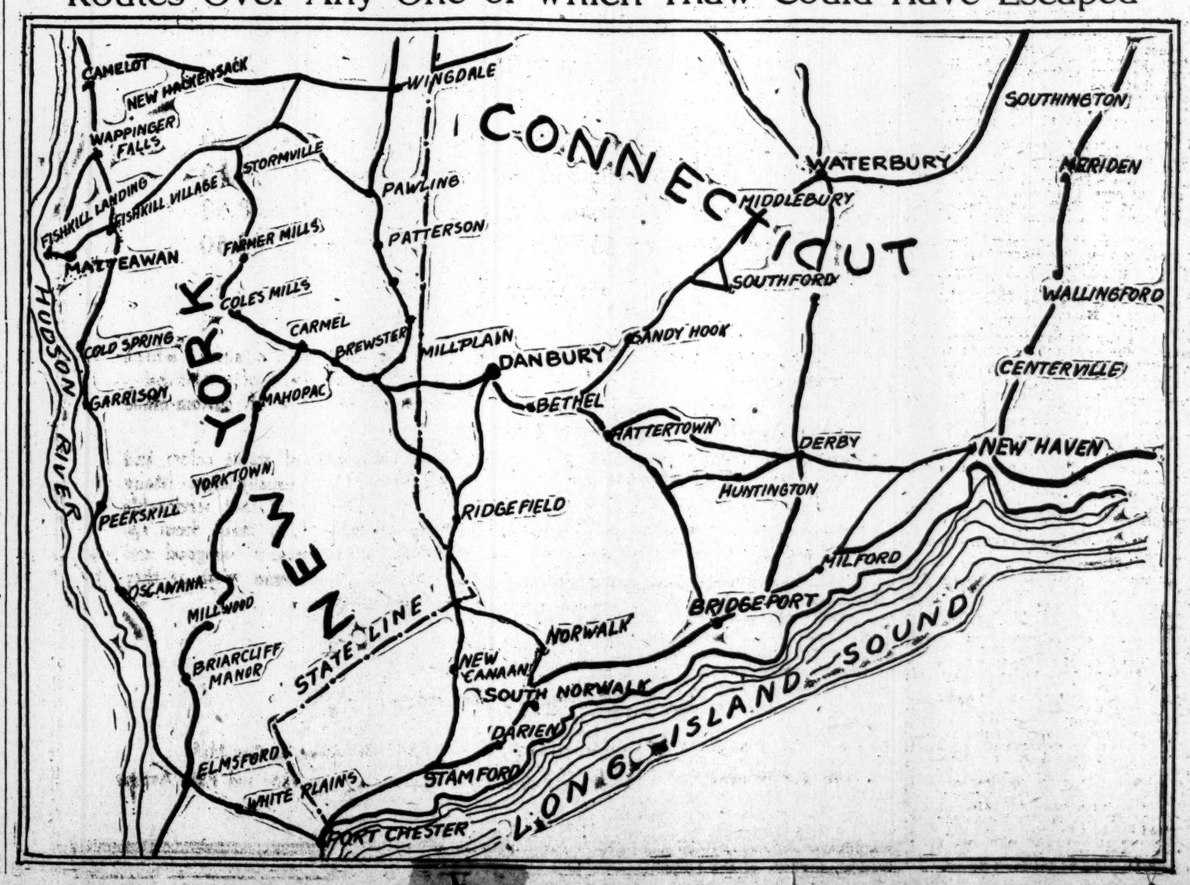
When Dr. Kieb took charge he curtailed many of the privileges which Thaw had enjoyed. He stopped Thaw from using the telephone at pleasure, and also made him conform to the rule that inmates may have only one day in the week, Saturday, for their correspondence. Dr. Kieb not only read the letters written by Thaw, but also those received by him. Nothing in either for the last two months gave any hint of a plot. It was more than a month since Mrs. Thaw or any of Thaw's immediate family had called on him. Roger O'Mara, the former Chief of Police of Pittsburgh, who became head of Thaw's working staff some four years ago, has not called at the hospital for several months.

Thaw's repeated declarations that he would never attempt to secure his freedom except by legal means did not cause Dr. Kieb to relax his vigilance. In fact, Thaw did not enjoy the liberties accorded to hundreds of others. Instead of occupying quarters in a dormitory with others, he was assigned to a little room not much bigger than a cell, where the keepers could have him under their eye constantly. This room was one of four in a ward where obstreperous inmates were kept.

Of late Thaw was assigned to work in the storeroom. He did some copying, but most of the time his duties were those of a porter, receiving merchandise and making up parcels. His appearance in the storeroom early today, therefore, caused no comment. As other inmates, he was within the latitude allowed to all to seek exercise in the court in the morning.

While the investigation was being conducted within the institution at 6 o'clock to-night an electric storm broke over the valley. A bolt struck a gable of the left wing of the main building. Deputy Sheriff John Callahan was knocked to the floor and stunned, and several attendants suffered from shock. Callahan was partially paralyzed for half an hour.

Routes Over Any One of Which Thaw Could Have Escaped



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THAW DANGEROUS SAYS DR. FLINT

Alienist Recalls Warning He Issued in 1912 and Thaw's Threats.

CRIMINAL LAW AT FAULT

Opens Avenue of Escape for Insane Murderers Like Thaw.

A MENACE TO SOCIETY

Dr. MacDonald Declares Thaw Will Revert to Old Habits That Make Him Violent.

Dr. Austin Flint, the alienist who, with Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, aided the State in defeating the various efforts to obtain the release of Thaw from Matteawan under habeas corpus proceedings, laid the blame for Thaw's escape on what he termed the inefficient management of the Matteawan State Hospital. In an interview yesterday afternoon at his home, 118 East Nineteenth Street, Dr. Flint discussed at length the conditions at Matteawan, and dated its alleged present inefficiency from the day Dr. Amos T. Baker resigned as Acting Superintendent.

A few months ago, following the exposures that resulted in the forced resignation of Dr. John W. Russell and the indictment and conviction of John Nicholas Anhut, a New York lawyer, for an attempt to bribe Dr. Russell into conniving at Thaw's release, Dr. Flint appealed to Gov. Sulzer to place Dr. Baker again in charge of Matteawan, saying that he was the only man in the State who could reorganize the hospital along lines that would increase its efficiency and prevent occurrences of the sort that took place there yesterday.

In January, 1912, Dr. Flint issued a statement in which he warned the public that a deep-laid plan for the release of Thaw was being hatched. He pointed out at that time that officials who believed Thaw to be an incurable paranoiac had been replaced by others more favorably disposed toward the slayer of Stanford White, among those displaced being Dr. Robert B. Lamb, head of the institution, and his chief assistant, Dr. Baker.

Thaw Safe Out of New York.

Discussing the escape of Thaw Dr. Flint did not appear to be greatly surprised that it had been successfully accomplished.

"Dr. Kleb, Superintendent of the Matteawan Hospital, called me up this morning to discuss with me the escape of Thaw," Dr. Flint said. "From what he told me, Thaw must have got out through the ward by collusion.

"Thaw knows his way about the hospital thoroughly. He went to the storeroom, in which there is a door or gate leading to the outside. That gate is in charge of an employe who has been in the hospital seventeen years. He is not an attendant. His name is Howard Barnum. Thaw had been gone ten minutes when Barnum gave notice of the escape. As the bird flies the Connecticut line is only sixteen miles from Matteawan, and only a little more by the highway. The distance could easily be made in thirty minutes or less in an automobile. Once across the Connecticut line Thaw was a free man and safe from extradition, because, having been acquitted by the courts, he is innocent of any crime. That is the fault of our law.

"The statutory verdict in the case of a person who has committed murder and is proved to have been insane at the time of the murder is 'not guilty by reason of insanity.' The State Bar Association is not contending for a modification of this verdict in such cases. The verdict suggested is 'guilty, but insane.' The defendant is then committed by the court to the hospital for the criminal insane. On a verdict of 'not guilty by reason of insanity,' if the prisoner escapes to another State he is not subject to recovery by extradition for the reason that under the statutes he has committed no crime. A defendant found, as under the English law, 'guilty, but insane,' is a criminal and can be recovered by extradition. The application of this to the case of Harry K. Thaw is evident."

Fears Thaw May Become Violent.

Harry Thaw had threatened to kill his wife in case he should be released, and Mrs. Evelyn Thaw testified to that effect at the last two trials of writs of habeas corpus at White Plains. He also, as evidenced by letters, regards Dr. Flint as the person chiefly responsible for his retention at Matteawan, although he has made no threats of violence against Dr. Flint so far as known.

"It is impossible to forecast what Thaw will do after escaping to another State," Dr. Flint continued. "His family had repeatedly stated that in the event of his release from Matteawan Thaw would be taken to Europe. Certainly he cannot return at any time to the State of New York without the risk of being retaken and sent back to Matteawan, and is is quite unlikely that he will return to New York, at least for a long time, although the city has many attractions for him.

"The evidence is that under the influence of even a small amount of alcohol Thaw becomes quarrelsome and dangerous in the highest degree. It is not probable that he will abstain from alcohol, and it is almost certain that he will sooner or later commit some act of violence, even murder. These homicidal paranoiacs are especially dangerous to their supposed enemies, because they plot and scheme and murder, taking their victim unawares—giving him no possible chance of defense—as was shown in the case of Stanford White.

Bad Conditions at Matteawan.

"The conditions at Matteawan since the reorganization effected by Col. Joseph F. Scott in the Fall of 1911, involving the enforced resignation of Dr. Charles Lamb as Superintendent, and of Dr. Amos T. Baker, his first assistant, have up to the present time been most deplorable and disgraceful. Dr. May, Col. Scott's first appointee as Superintendent, was soon transferred to the State Commission in Lunacy.

"His successor, Dr. Russell, made a return under oath to the last writ of habeas corpus, which was subsequently modified. Drs. May and Russell made a joint examination of Thaw, which was submitted to Thaw for correction, and this was presented to the court under oath.

"The original examination was suppressed. This was plainly a falsification of a document presented to court under oath. Subsequently a lawyer called Anhut was indicted for and convicted of the crime of attempting to bribe Dr. Russell with the promise of a large sum of money in case he should release Thaw.

"In an investigation Dr. Russell gave contradictory testimony, once before the Governor of the State and again before the court. During the last trial of a writ of habeas corpus at White Plains Dr. Leak testified to a secret personal examination of Thaw made without the knowledge of his superior officer, Dr. Russell. In this testimony Dr. Leak stated that Thaw was perfectly sane except for some slight constitutional inferiority. nl a subsequent return to another writ of habeas corpus Dr. Leak, then Acting Superintendent—Dr. Russell having ben forced to resign—made affidavit that Thaw was still insane. In his testimony he said: 'I am of the opinion that said Harry K. Thaw is now insane, is still of unsound mind, and that it is still dangerous to the public peace and safety to discharge him from the Matteawan State Hospital.'

Dr. Baker Agreed to Serve.

"Immediately following the confirmation of Judge Riley as Superintndent of Prisons, I wrote to Gov. Sulzer that in my opinion the only available man who could reorganize the Matteawan State Hospital and bring it to its original condition of efficiency was Dr. Amos T. Baker, the firmer first assistant to Dr. Lamb. For many years he practcially had been in charge of the many highly dangerous inmates of the Institution.

At that time—April 9 last—Dr. Baker formed a business and professional connection in New York City which was more advantageous to him in every way than his former connection with Matteawan. At my earnest solicitation and in a spirit of what he considered his public duty Dr. Baker consented to accept an appointement as Superintendent of Matteawan and remain in such position for a period not to exceed one year. He confidently expected that during this time he would be able to reorganize the medical staff, corps of attendants, &c., in a proper way.

"After that time he was to return to his position in New York City. Dr. Baker agreed and expected to appoint Dr. Kleb, then of Dannemora, his first assistant, expecting Dr. Kleb to succeed him as Superintendent when he should return to New York. Dr. Kleb agreed to this proposition, which was submitted to Gov. Sulzer, who presented it to Judge Riley. I earnestly solicited a conference with Judge Riley before he appointed a superintendent of Matteawan, although I did not feel I could go to Albany for such a meeting.

Supt. Riley Preferred Dr. Kleb.

"Early in June Judge Riley appointed Dr. Kleb superintendent, after discussing my plans with Gov. Sulzer. In a letter to me, under date of June, Judge Riley said: 'I hope that the reason given for my decision in this matter will meet with your approval, and I trust that my inability to comply with your suggestion will not lead to any abatement in your interest in the welfare of the institution and the unfortunates there confined, to which you have given so much of your valuable time.' This letter announced the following in regard to Dr. Kleb: 'His appointment at first will be for a probationary term of three months.'

"I was much disappointed that my plan of appointing Dr. Baker as Medical Superintendent, and Dr. Kleb as his assistant was not carried out, but as an evidence that there was no abatement of my interest in the institution I asked Dr. Kleb soon after his appointment not to commit himself in regard to the election of a first assistant before consultation with me.

"Dr. Kleb took charge of Matteawan on June 16 last. I made several attempts to obtain an interview with him. He made an engagement to meet me on June 18. This engagement he postponed to June 30. He broke this engagement without suggesting any future meeting.

"On July 1 I wrote to Judge Riley, asking him to put me in communication with Dr. Kleb, as I informed him that Dr. Kleb did not care to meet me. Following this letter I met Dr. Kleb with Dr. Baker in New York on July 3 last. After much urging I succeeded in inducing Dr. Baker, as a matter of public duty, to consent to accept an appointment as first assistant to Dr. Kleb, he to remain as such until Matteawan had been thoroughly reorganized.

"Dr. Kleb and Dr. Baker being personal friends, and Dr. Kleb having repeatedly stated that he desired of all things Dr. Baker's co-operation in the reorganization of Matteawan, I was astounded and disappointed, not to say disgusted, when Dr. Kleb declined this proposition.

Then Predicted an Outbreak.

"I then predicted to Dr. Baker that some great trouble would occur at Matteawan. In the institution there are at least fifty turbulent and highly dangerous inmates. Dr. Baker knew all these men thoroughly, and Dr. Kleb did not. Dr. Baker's assistance to Dr. Kleb would have been invaluable, and, in my opinion, if Dr. Kleb had accepted my proposition Harry K. Thaw would still be in Matteawan.

"My interest in Matteawan, it is unnecessary to say, is unabated. There is still a remedy for the unfortunate conditions in that institution. It is more than ever evident that Dr. Baker is the only available man who has the knowledge, experience, and strength of character to effect a reorganization. Dr. Kleb's three months of probation do not expire until September. If Dr. Baker could be induced to accept the position of Medical Superintendent the present difficulty would be practically solved. I say this with no disrespect to Dr. Kleb, who would be a capable head for Matteawan when it shall have been brought to its former condition of efficient management. But he cannot and could not know all the dangerous inmates.

"The escape of Thaw has been due presumably not to Dr. Kleb's culpable negligence, but mainly to the fact that he was inexperienced in such difficult questions as his treatment. He had under his charge a highly dangerous homicidal paranoiac with abundant money, necessarily in the custody of poorly paid employes who could not be expected to resist the influence which he has been able to bring to bear upon them. I know these inmates fairly well, for I examined them, in connection with Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, in April, 1911, and I know full well the difficulties which any Superintendent of Matteawan is sure to experience."

Dr. Flint was asked whether he would apply for a permit to carry a revolver now that Thaw had escaped. He called attention to a statement to this effect he made prior to the last White Plains hearing in Thaw's case.

"I said," he replied, "that I would apply for a permit provided Thaw was liberated by the courts. I have no fear that he will return to the State of New York provided he is now outside of its jurisdiction. Anyway, I am an old man and haven't many years left, anyway.

"Thaw evidently had been planning this escape," Dr. Flint went on to say, "ever since he realized that he had exhausted all legal measures to obtain his freedom. It is certain to my mind that he had to bribe at least one attendant, and it may have taken him some time to pick the right man for the job. Then it was necessary for him to arrange for the automobiles, and also to see to it that the man who was to help him accomplish his purpose was on duty in the right place at the right time."

Dr. Flint called attention to the fact that during the incumbency of Dr. Baker one thing that Thaw was not permitted to have about him was money. He was continually searched for the purpose of preventing the accumulation of money by him while in the hospital.

In the course of his warning to the public issued on Jan. 10, 1912, Dr. Flint referred to Thaw as "a potential paranoiac since his early childhood," and went on to say: "He is incurable, and highly dangerous, and, in my opinion, should he be liberated, he would soon be guilty of some violent and perhaps homicidal act."

LOMBROSO'S VIEW OF THAW.

Epileptic Moral Maniac, Said Noted Italian Criminologist.

Cesare Lombroso, the famous Italian criminologist, discussing Thaw's crime in an article in The New York World of January, 1907, reached the conclusion that Thaw was a "true epileptic moral maniac." In his opinion Thaw was born a degenerate. To be more precise, "an epileptic moral madman, whose revenge and hatred are excitable by the smallest causes, or even without any apparent cause."

In discussing his reasons for this conclusion, Lombroso said of Thaw's physical characteristics: "From his photographs emerge the sparseness of beard, the lobeless ear close to the head, the species of forehead that bulges on the right temple almost like the hydrocephalous. Then I find an important subject the great projection of the jaw. The nose, instead of being in the centre of the ocular globe, is somewhat displaced to one side, and eyelids fold like those of a Mongol."

He said that one of the influences acting most strongly on Thaw's mind was his love for his wife.

"Apparently," says the criminologist, "Thaw perpetrated the murder of White in a moment when, by abuse of alcohol and exasperated by malignant stories of White conveyed to him by friends, his persistent hatred of White translated itself into impulse. It may be objected to the theory of epileptic mania that Thaw acted with calmness and careful premeditation, but Tamobrini and others have shown cases in which, epileptic atacks taking the form of crime, acts of violence have been committed with the utmost coolness and deliberation."

THAW'S MOTHER GLAD HE ESCAPED

Openly Expresses Her Delight When She Hears of His Flight Hours Afterward.

DENIES BEING IN THE PLOT

Hopes He Will Go to Sea—Here on Her Way to Visit Him When the News Comes to Her.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, her daughter, Margaret, who is Mrs. George Carnegie, and her son-in-law, Mr. Carnegie, heard of Harry Thaw's escape while they were seated in Mrs. Thaw's suite in the Hotel Gotham at noon yesterday.

Mrs. Thaw's first exclamation was, "I thank God he has gone!" Then after a moment's hesitation she said: "And wouldn't any mother feel as proud as I do? I know 99 per cent. of all the mothers in the world will pray with me for Harry's safety and that 90 per cent. of the people will be glad that he has escaped."

Mrs. Thaw denied that she knew in advance of her son's plan to flee or that she knew where he would go.

It was evident throughout the afternoon and late into the night, while Mrs. Thaw continued to receive visitors, that she was delighted over the escape of her son. She received all comers, even to the photographers who wished to take her picture.

This was a new policy for Mrs. Thaw, for previously she had shunned reporters and made it an almost invariable rule not to see them.

Before she heard of her son's escape Mrs. Thaw had gone to church to pray for him. She was about to go to church again, to hear a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Campbell Morgan, when she heard that Harry had fled.

It so delighted her, she explained, that she kept to her room for the rest of the day, receiving visitors.

Scoffs at Evelyn's Fear.

Mrs. Thaw was keenly interested in news as to her son's probable whereabouts. She eagerly questioned each new visitor as to whether he surely was safe across the New York State line, and whether it would be possible for him to resist court proceedings to bring him back if he should be found.

Once Mrs. Thaw showed signs of displeasure. This was when a friend brought a message from Evelyn Thaw that she feared her husband, and was going to seek the protection of detectives.

"That is what the wicked Jerome taught her to say," said Mrs. Thaw. "Evelyn knows better than that. My son would harm no one, and will harm no one."

Mrs. Thaw appeared to have aged somewhat since her last appearance at the hearings in her son's behalf. She remarked about the silvery whiteness of her hair and her increasing age as reasons why she felt sure her son would not seek to communicate with her, but would expect her to go back to her Summer home at Cresson, Penn., and enjoy a complete rest.

When Mrs. Thaw received reporters in her room last night she was attired in a gown of white linen, which for all its whiteness seemed a little darker than her hair.

She was asked first to tell all that she knew concerning her son's disappearance. Mrs. Thaw asked her visitors to be seated, because she said it made her head ache to talk while standing up, and it was already an hour past her dinner time.

The telephone rang and Mrs. Thaw received a message from her son-in-law, who was in a near-by room, that her dinner was getting cold.

"Oh, but I can't come now," said Mrs. Thaw, with a smile. "These locusts of the press—you know I always called them that—well, I have decided to reform and see them all, and I must have my talk out with them. You and Margaret go ahead and eat and I'll be over later."

With this out of the way Mrs. Thaw turned to the reporters and said:

"I telegraphed to Harry this morning. The first indication I received that he had gone away came when I received a notice from the telegraph company. The notice read, 'Message not delivered; addressee not there.'

"I thought that meant he had gone away on some official matter and was still in charge of the keepers. A little later my daughter Margaret answered a telephone call. It was from a newspaper and she received word over the telephone that Harry had gone away in a taxicab.

Overjoyed, She Said.

"I still supposed that he had gone in custody, but when I realized he was away from there I was overjoyed. I am not sorry. What mother could be expected to be sorry? When the news came I was finishing up some letters between the morning church service which I attended and the afternoon service which I was about to go to.

"I still have only a hazy notion of how he got away. I heard there was something about a milk wagon and a gate open to let the milk wagon come in.'"

Mrs. Thaw was told that the authorities at Matteawan had said the escape was the result of a family plot.

"If they mean that they mean me and Margaret," Mrs. Thaw replied, as her eyes flashed. "We are the only family Harry has in this part of the country, and I say most positively we knew nothing about it."

Mrs. Thaw hesitated a moment, and then added: "But we are people of Christian patience, and Christian endurance. We have endured long. We are built that way."

"Do you consider that Evelyn Thaw, Harry's wife, could have had anything to do with his escape?" a reporter asked.

Mrs. Thaw stopped rocking to and fro and her mood changed.

"Evelyn has gone out of our lives," she said. "She went out of our hearts when she put herself under the tutelage of Jerome and Dr. Flint, and appeared against my son at a hearing on his behalf.

"She went out of our hearts then. I was sorry to hear that Harry kept on paying her her allowance. I wanted him to stop. But when a second hearing brought Evelyn to the stand again, and it was clear that she was still under those men, then Harry cut off her allowance. And I was glad of it.

"But I dare say she had other sources of income. She appeared before Judge Keogh at the second hearing with plenty of clothes, in spite of her lack of allowance. She changed her dress every day, and they were expensive dresses, too. I don't go snooping around into such matters, but I suspect this baby matter she is now making public means a lawsuit. I have heard she said she has a baby.

"No, Evelyn is out of our lives. I go for months without thinking of her. Lately, though, on account of this stage appearance of hers, I have had to hear of her a little, but it has been against my will.

"I have noticed her stage return was accompanied with much notoriety. I suppose the kind of a girl who would like to go upon the stage also would like notoriety. I am positive Harry would not let her hear from him or tell her anything of his plans, or communicate with her in any way. And I am sure she knew nothing any more than we did of his purpose to leave Matteawan."

Here a friend of Mrs. Thaw arrived with the statement that he had spoken to Evelyn at the Brevoort Hotel. He repeated to Mrs. Thaw, as Evelyn's statement, this assertion:

"I take full credit upon my own shoulders for what Harry Thaw has done, for he did it out of pique and spite because he found that I could redeem my career and could earn my living without his aid. He is the craftiest man I ever knew, and will now try to get even with different people, not with me so much as with others, for his nature is such that he can't help it. I fear him, and I shall never leave this State while he is free in any other State."

Mrs. Thaw listened to this with evident displeasure. She spoke bitterly of Mr. Jerome, Dr. Flint, and others who had insisted that her son should not be at large.

Tells Why She Is Here.

"How does it happen," a reporter asked, "that you and Mrs. Carnegie and Mr. Carnegie all assembled here on the very day Harry escaped, and that you telegraphed to him at Matteawan an hour or two after he left?"

"That is very simple," said Mrs. Thaw. "My daughter and her husband returned on Saturday from Europe on the steamship Amerika. They had been for a long cruise up beyond the Arctic Circle. It had been arranged that my daughter was to come to visit me for a good, long period—for six weeks or more at my Summer home at Cresson.

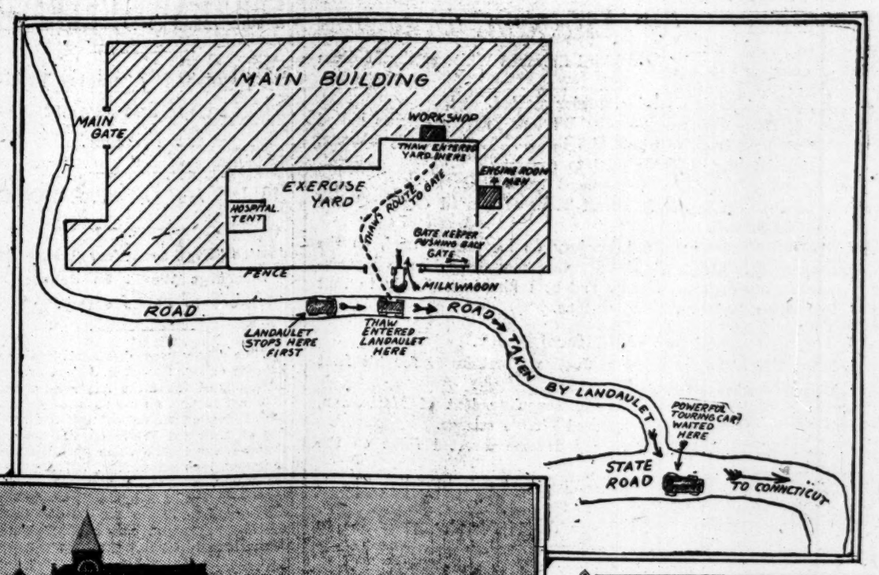
"I have made it an invariable rule to come to see Harry at least once a month. I knew that if I did not come to see him now I would have to break up our six weeks' visit. I did not like the idea of doing that—I wanted a good, long, uninterrupted visit. So I decided to come on and see Harry before my daughter joined me.

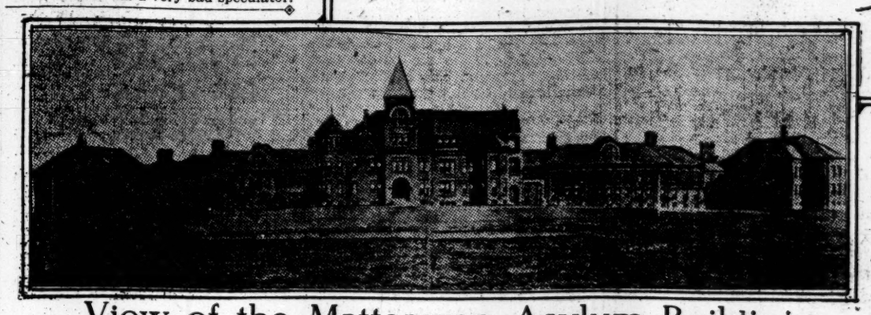
"Mr. Carnegie's mother is living at Racquette Lake in the Adirondacks. His first duty is to visit her, and he is going to call on her while Mrs. Carnegie comes to see me. He is to join us a little later.

"Do you think Harry will come to your home?" she was asked.

"Now, that's speculation," said Mrs. Thaw, "and I am a very bad speculator.

Diagram of Asylum Yard and Thaw's Route.





View of the Matteawan Asylum Building.

I never prognosticate. Many people have asked me to-day what I think the other States will do with Harry. I reply that I do not care to venture even a guess."

"But what do you hope he will do?" was suggested.

"Why, I hope," beamed Mrs. Thaw, "that Harry will get away to sea on a ship, for in every State there are some fools. I wouldn't like to try to kill off all the fools, there are so many. And somebody wanting the notoriety or something like that might try to have Harry taken into custody in some other State and tried on an insanity charge. I hope he gets clear away from it all now and that they never get him into custody again."

Shows Letter from Harry.

Mrs. Thaw was asked if there were any documents in the case which would show what were her intentions in making her present visit to New York. In reply she gave out a letter which she had received from her son. It was dated Sunday morning. Mrs. Thaw exhibited it as proof that she was innocent of all knowledge of his plan to escape. Here is the letter:

Aug. 16, 1913.

Mrs. William Thaw, Hotel Gotham, New York:

Dear Mother: Mr. Vanamee told me that you are starting. I am glad it is not very hot and hope you have an easy trip. A couple of days ago I wrote to you and expect the letter reached you before you left home. The only thing immediate was to ask you to phone to Mr. Shearn's office to learn just when he gets back.

I hope Margaret and George returned safe and well. That was curious about Copenhagen, when they were given a reception, as if it was "Uncle Andrew." The paper I saw said George's appearance was very good, but quite unlike Mr. Andrew Carnegie's.

Will they come with you or later? It is better maybe to divide the visits.

If you don't feel very well Monday please postpone the visit, for it is better to take things easy. Your affectionate son,

HARRY.

The letter, except for the signature, was typewritten on a rough piece of paper. Stamps attached to it indicated that it had been folded in a manner to serve for an envelope as well It was neadly midnight before Mrs. Thaw closed her doors against callers She said it would be the most surprising thing in the world to her if her son "should do anything so foolish" as to try to get into touch with her.

Mrs. Thaw took the attitude at the last hearing on the Thaw case that she had made a mistake in allowing the defense of insanity to be entered at the trial. She had contended when she has been called to the witness stand at the hearings that her son was sane and should be released. She has denied the stories that had been brought into the case of the violence of Thaw as a young boy.

Mrs. Thaw attended the hearings at White Plains last year, and materially aided in obtaining the evidence favorable to Thaw.

It was reported last December that Mrs. Thaw had become estranged from her son, and that her visits to the asylum had ceased. When the Anhut charges arose, Mrs. Thaw emphatically denied that she had had anything to do with the case, and it was shown that she had not been consulted in the steps Harry Thaw had taken to retain Anhut.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh is with his family at a lake here. Mr. Thaw learned of the escape of his brother Harry when reporters visited him to-day.

"This is the first that I have heard of it," he said. "I know nothing about it. I have not seen Harry recently and have been here for some time. I do not wish to be quizzed about the affair. I have no information other than what you have told me, and I have absolutely nothing to say."

Mr. and Mrs. Thaw and their son and daughter have been here since July 21.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Mrs. George F. Whitney, Harry Thaw's sister Alice, whose first husband was the Earl of Yarmouth, is in Germany.

WILL REVERT TO OLD HABITS.

Then, Says Dr. MacDonald, Thaw Will Be a Menace to Society.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald was emphatic last night in his denunciation of the "gross negligence or worse" which permitted the escape of Thaw from Matteawan. Dr. MacDonald was an expert witness for the State in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Thaw before Justice Keogh in White Plains in July, 1912, to recover his liberty. He had testified to Thaw's insanity in previous proceedings, and he aroused the enmity of Stanford White's slayer by asserting positively in the last habeas corpus proceedings that Thaw was incurably insane, that his disease was progressive, and that he cherished imaginary grievances. Dr. MacDonald is one of the "enemies" Thaw promised to kill if he regained his liberty.

At his Summer home in Central Valley last night Dr. MacDonald was more outspoken in regard to Thaw's condition than ever before.

"Harry Thaw was born with a mental taint. He has been insane for years, and his insanity is hereditary," Dr. MacDonald said. "His family on both sides have been afflicted with epilepsy, insanity, and imbecility. He has every known symptom of paranoia, including marked delusions. Like every paranoic, he appears perfectly rational at favorable intervals to an untrained observer, but, subjected to the slightest natural or artificial excitement, he becomes at once dangerous and a menace to public safety."

"Do you think, doctor, that he is likely to idulge in drink or drugs after his long abstinence of five years?" the reporter asked.

"There is no doubt about that whatever," was the reply. "It is certain that he will immediately return to all of the vices to which he was addicted, including not only drink and drugs, but moral perversions. The moment that he takes a drink of whisky or a bottle of wine he at once will become not only irresponsible, but is almost certain to revert to the delusions of persecution which he has cherished, and is likely to single out any one of the many persons whom he believes have wronged him."

"Supposing that he has escaped from New York State, doctor, what do you think should be done to restrain him?"

"Unfortunately the authority over lunatics rests with the Supreme Court in this State, and as soon as Thaw has placed the State boundary between himself and Matteawan he is beyond the jurisdiction of the courts which adjudged him insane and which committed him. However, it is within the power of the peace officers of any State, county or city to arrest Thaw as a person dangerous to the public peace and safety, and this ought to be done as soon as possible. He can then be submitted to an examination by competent alienists and after due judicial process of law can be committed to an institution. He belongs in an institution, and should be restrained in such a place for the remainder of his life."

"What do you think about the manner of his escape?" Dr. MacDonald was asked.

"It certainly indicates gross negligence, if nothing worse, on the part of some one," said the alienist. "I do not desire to be unjust, but the mere fact that a dangerous lunatic is enabled to regain his liberty by what appears to have been a prearranged and carefully concocted scheme indicates that proper precautions were lacking, to say the least.

"If it should develop that any of the attendants or officials were parties to this escape they should be severely punished, for they have assumed a moral responsibility for any harm which results to society from his liberation."

JEROME'S HINT OF ESCAPE.

Protest Made in 1908 Showed He Feared Thaw Might Get Away.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., Aug. 17.—The news of the escape of Harry Thaw broke in upon the quietude of the week-end visit of William Travers Jerome at his Summer home here. Mr. Jerome conducted the State's cases against Thaw, and since his retirement from office has been retained by the State on different occasions to oppose Thaw's efforts to obtain his liberty.

Mr. Jerome said his telephone had been tinkling for hours and that many of his friends had notified him of Thaw's flight.

"I have no statement to make or comment to offer," Mr. Jerome said. "I know nothing of the facts, as I have at the present time no connection with the Thaw case. There is no reason why I should say anything and I am in possession of no facts."

Mr. Jerome was asked as to Thaw's legal status outside of New York State, but refused to give an opinion. He is going to New York to-morrow.

SAYS THAW IS SAFE FROM EXTRADITION

Ex-Justice Olmsted, One of His Counsel, Insists He Cannot Be Brought Back.

CITES A RECENT RULING

Points to Judge Gray's Decision That If Taken to Pittsburgh He Would Be Free.

Ex-Justice Willard H. Olmsted, of counsel for Harry K. Thaw, arrived at his home, 610 West 136th Street, just before midnight last night from New Jersey, where he had been spending a week-end since last Friday. Judge Olmsted assured a TIMES reporter that the news of Thaw's escape had come to him as a great surprise.

"I had expected to go to Matteawan to see Harry and also to collect a retainer from Mrs. Thaw, his mother. We had planned to hold a conference and discuss the case. I had no inkling that a plot to escape was under way. It has been my habit for the past month or so to make a weekly visit to Matteawan to see Thaw. My last visit was on last Monday. I had a long conversation with Harry, and we talked over a great many things in regard to his case."

Ex-Jusice Olmsted insisted that there was no possibility of Thaw being brought back to New York State.

"The decision of Judge Gray in the recent bankruptcy proceedings instituted against Thaw establishes a ruling by the Federal courts in this regard," said he. "The question was raised as to the possibility of taking Thaw to Pittsburgh for examination as to his financial assets, and Judge Gray expressed the opinion that such a proceeding would automatically free him from the jurisdiction of the State courts and would set him at liberty."

The lawyer laughed heartily when the manner of Thaw's escape was described to him and appeared to be pleased with the news. He declined to indicate what plans, if any, he had to establish Thaw's sanity in this State.

WHITMAN GETS THE NEWS.

District Attorney Hears of Thaw's Flight at Bretton Woods.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 17.—District Attorney Whitman of New York, who is spending the week-end here, was notified this morning of the escape of Harry Thaw. Beyond expressing interest in the news he did not wish to discuss the matter, pending his return to New York, probably to-morrow.

Although the responsibility of the safekeeping of Thaw rested on the State authorities, the fact that he was committed from New York County gave Mr. Whitman special interest in his escape.

Lawyers who were questioned yesterday on the present legal status of Harry K. Thaw said that if he had escaped from the jurisdiction of the State he could not be extradited. Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss said last night:

"I do not think it will be an easy matter to extradite Thaw if he has made his escape into another State."

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce, Beginning To-day, the

Final Clean-up Sale

of Their Entire Stock of

Spring and Summer Suits

(With the Exception of Dress Clothes)

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits	Reduced to $14.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits	Reduced to $16.50
$35 and $30 Suits	Reduced to $18.50
$45, $40 and $35 Suits	Reduced to $23.50

No Charge for Alterations

The genuine character of this sale will be understood.

It is the final "clean-up"—for the lack of a better term—of our complete Spring and Summer line, with nothing added and nothing taken away.

This is in keeping with our recognized policy of not carrying goods over from one season to another.

We have made these *final reductions* to prices in many instances considerably below the cost of the suits, which contain the same grade of workmanship as the better class of custom-made goods.

The assortments of staple colors and fancy weaves are unusually large. Many of these suits are of that serviceable medium weight which make them appropriate for all seasons—as good and fashionable for Autumn wear as they were for Spring.

Six Clothing Stores

27 New 28th and Broadway — 150 Nassau 44th and Broadway — 241 Broadway, at City Hall — 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Beginning this morning and continuing tomorrow

a Sale of Men's Two-Garment Suits at $13.50

reduced from $17.50, $20, $23 & $25

¶ In this sale you can get a bargain in a Summer suit that will give you a couple of months of warm weather wear right now, and be ready for the first rise in the temperature next Spring. The selection embraces Norfolks, and single and double breasted styles, in two and three button effects. All made on negligee, soft roll collar lines, and the fabrics include shepherd plaids, tropical worsteds, mohairs and flannels. Beautifully tailored and finished, of course, and cut with that inimitable style which has made the fame of Saks in clothes.

A clean-up of MEN'S SHIRTS were $1.50 to $2.50 *reduced to 85c*

¶ One day—two at most—will see every one of these shirts sold, so don't put off till tomorrow what you can so profitably put on today!

¶ 3300 fine Madras and mercerized cloth shirts taken directly from our own stock and reduced for immediate disposal. Made with starched or double soft cuffs. The patterns embrace smart stripes and neat, natty patterns on either light or dark grounds. All sizes and sleeve lengths. And every shirt a downright bargain, offering you the best of workmanship and finish, at a bare fraction of its market worth on any retail counter in New York.

Men's $1.50 PAJAMAS *reduced to 95c*

¶ About 1200 suits that we want to close out preparatory to receiving Fall deliveries of new merchandise. Made of fine plain color Madras, in blue, tan, gray, helio, and white. Silk frogs and pearl buttons. Low cut neck. Sizes for small, medium, and ample men. And simply a stupendous value, for there isn't a pair of pajamas in town today that can match both the quality and the price of these.

THAW'S CRIME AND HIS TRIALS

Shooting of Stanford White the Sequel of Evelyn Nesbit's Disgrace.

THE FIRST JURY DISAGREED

Insanity Plea Saved the Young Slayer at His Second Trial—Commitment to Matteawan.

The murder of Stanford White, one of the most prominent architects in the United States, by Harry K. Thaw, son of the late William Thaw, a Pittsburgh steel millionaire, was committed in the Madison Square Roof Garden on the night of June 25, 1906. White was sitting at a table, and as the performance drew to a close Thaw walked down in front of him and, drawing a revolver, shot him three times. The theatre fireman held Thaw until the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrived and locked him up. From that time the Thaw millions were drawn upon to save him from the electric chair.

He was indicted on June 28, and the day after he entered a plea of not guilty. His first trial began on Jan. 28, 1907, and closed on April 12. After the trial had been in progress several days District Attorney Jerome made "an appeal to the conscience of the court," expressing the belief that the prisoner on trial was insane and suggesting that a lunacy commission be appointed to examine Thaw. The suggestion was allowed, and for two weeks the examination was in progress. At its end the commissioners reported that they believed Thaw had been mentally competent at the time of the killing, pointing out that he had acted with sanity in obtaining counsel and planning his defense.

Associated with Mr. Jerome at this trial was Francis P. Garvan, Assistant District Attorney. After much consideration the defense chose Delphin M. Delmas of San Francisco as its principal attorney. Associated with him were Russell A. Peabody, Daniel O'Reilly, John B. Gleason, and Henry Clay McPike, with Clifford Hartridge as attorney of record.

Thaw's Wife Tells Her Story.

The sensation of the trial was the testimony of Thaw's wife, who was Evelyn Nesbit, an artist's model, that she had been White's mistress. In an effort to save her husband Mrs. Thaw laid the whole story of her life bare. Thaw's lawyers then sought to prove that she told Thaw of her relations with White when she was living with him in Paris in 1903, when Thaw proposed marriage, and that this so preyed upon Thaw's mind that it affected his reason, and the murder, two years later, was the result.

In his summing up Mr. Delmas thus pictured the action of Thaw's mind when he encountered Stanford White on the roof garden:

"What was his condition of mind when he first beheld White? He stood there beholding the figure, the hideous figure, of the man that had caused him so much sorrow. In a flash he saw the whole panorama of his past. He saw White in the guise of a protector, lured by the beautiful form and face of Evelyn, the child. He saw him laying his plans to send her mother away that he might lure the poor child to one of his dens. He beheld White inflaming her young imagination with the stories of art that decorated his dens of iniquity and vice. He remembered the story the poor girl had told him, the story that had made him cry out to God and to ask of his Creator why such a thing had been done. He saw her fall again into the hands of White and saw himself again rescuing her.

"His mind reeled. He struck as does the tigress strike at the man who endeavors to take her cubs. He struck for the purity of the wives and homes of America."

Mr. Delmas coined the phrase of "dementia Americana," and tried hard to obtain his client's release on the ground of the "unwritten law."

Disagreement Ends First Trial.

The case went to the jury April 10, 1907. The jury was out forty-seven hours and then announced that it was unable to agree. Seven voted steadfastly for conviction for murder in the first degree. At this trial the defense called many medical experts to prove that Thaw was insane at the time of the killing. The commission appointed by the court to inquire into the mental condition of Thaw at the time consisted of Drs. Austin Flint, William Mabon, William Hirsch, Albert Warren Ferris, William B. Pritchard, and Allan Ross Diefendorf. They testified that in their opinion Thaw was suffering from paranoia.

The second trial was not begun until Jan. 6, 1908. Mr. Jerome and Mr. Garvan again prosecuted, but the line-up of the defense's counsel was changed by the installation of Martin W. Littleton as chief counsel, with Messrs. O'Reilly and Peabody assisting him. The "dementia Americana," "unwritten law," and other lines of defense employed at the first trial were abandoned, and a plea of insanity was made.

Insanity Plea in Second Trial.

Evidence was brought out that Thaw was a nervous, weak child, and that when he was 6 or 7 years old he had a severe attack of St. Vitus's dance. The family physician, Dr. Bingaman, testified that as he grew older the nervous attacks grew less frequent, but that as he came to manhood he had fits of melancholia and mental depression. Thaw's mother, Mary Copley Thaw, testified that Thaw was born on Feb. 12, 1871, and that the next oldest child died when less than two days old, about thirteen months before Harry was born. She said the death of the other child was a nervous shock to her. When Harry was a few weeks old, she said, he had periods of sleeplessness and was very nervous. His nervousness, she said, continued more or less throughout his life. Physicians and nurses also testified to the fact that Harry was a nervous, excitable child. It was also brought out that there was insanity in the Thaw family, several members of it having died insane. The case went to the jury on Jan. 31, having lasted about one-third of the time consumed by the first trial.

Acquitted as a Lunatic.

The jury was out twenty-five hours, an dit returned a verdict acquitting the prisoner o fthe crime on the ground that he was insane when he shot White. The verdict was:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty o fthe charge in the indictment on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the act."

Thaw was therefore acquitted on exactly the plea set up by his counsel at his first trial—that he was sane until he saw Stanford White in the Madison Square Roof Garden; then he became insane at the sight of the man who had wronged his wife, and shot him in a moment of insonity, and that he became sane again immediately after the shooting. Only three of the jurors voted for conviction, and not one of them, it was said, was of the opinion that Thaw was insane at the time of his trial. The medical and other expert testimony adduced to prove that he had been insane all his life, carried almost no weight at all with them. The story, told for the second time by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, of the wrongs she suffered at the hands of Stanford White, impressed the jurors greatly, and they accepted it substantially without qualification.

Committed to Matteawan.

As soon as the jury returned its verdict, Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling, who presided at the second trial, at once ordered Thaw committed to the State Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matewan. His order of commitment was:

To the Sheriff of the County of New York:

The defendant on his trial on said indictment having been acquitted by the jury on the ground of insanity, and the court being certified of the fact, and the defendant being in custody, and the court deeming his charge at this time dangerous to the public safety, it is

Ordered that said Harry K. Thaw be detained in safe custody and be sent to Matteawan State Hospital, there to be kept in said hospital until thence discharged by due course of law. It is further ordered that the Sheriff of New York forthwith convey said Harry K. Thaw to said hospital.—Victor J. Dowling Justice.

Thaw on his way to the asylum protested that he was sane and predicted that he would soon be released. He issued a statement which read:

I am perfectly sane now, but I am going to Matteawan on the advice of my counsel, who thought it unwise to sue for a wit of habeas corpus at this time. Counsel will proceed i nthe matter of my release as soon as they can get together the proofs they will submit that I am at present sane. I am confident that my stay at Matteawan will be for a shot period of time only.

Thaw's Early Profligate Career.

Thaw had an unsavory and adventurous career before he murdered Stanford White. Broadway long knew him as a reckless and profligate spender, and every time he appeared in the White Light district a disturbance was looked for. He was even better known in Paris and London, after he had attained early manhood, than he was in New York and Pittsburgh. Always wild, spoiled, and self-willed, Thaw wanted his way in everything, and when he couldn't have it, there was trouble. One of his first escapades in New York occurred in 1897, when he wrecked a café, always a fascinating diversion for him. He went to Europe after one of his Broadway exploits and for three years remained quiet. Stories of his doings began to be published after he obtained a large share of his income. There were many tales of his squandering of thousands of dollars in entertainments and banquets to men and women with whom he associated. He was a frequenter of music halls and got to know many of the celebrities of the French stage. Several times it was reported that he was about to marry an actress.

One notable dinner that set Paris talking was said to have cost $320 a plate. The entire bill was $8,000, exclusive of the presents he showered upon the women guests, each of whom received an ornament of jewelry that cost thousands of dollars. He boasted of his New York adventures and told how he had ridden a cab horse at breakneck speed down Broadway; how he had tried to ride a horse up the steps of the Union League Club; how he had thrashed policemen and had been arrested for it, and how he had spent lavish sums for dinners to chorus girls. Dinners similar to his big Paris one were given in London and in other cities of the Continent, and there were yachting and automobile trips that made the natives gasp. Then Thaw returned to New York and met Evelyn Nesbit.

Thaw Meets Evelyn Nesbit.

In 1902 Evelyn Nesbit, who had already appeared as a chorus girl in "Florodora," "The Wild Rose," and other musical comedies, was the talk of Broadway. As an artist's model she had posed for Carroll Beckwith, Charles Dana Gibson, and other well known artists. About that time she came under the influence of Stanford White. White had gone to Europe about the time Thaw came to New York, and the latter took the former's place in the affections of the pretty chorus girl. He spent money lavishly, of course, and gave many entertainments. When Evelyn Nesbit went abroad with her mother, Mrs. Holman, to perfect her education and train her voice, Thaw accompanied her. When White heard of Thaw's friendship for the chorus girl he was extremely jealous and tried to win her away. Immediately after Thaw and Evelyn arrived in London there was a report that they had been married by special license. Thaw spent many weeks in Paris and other cities with the young woman, and when they returned to New York in the Spring of 1905 they denied they were married. After several weeks of newspaper publicity they went to Pittsburgh and on April 4, 1905, were married in the presence of both families by the Thaw family minister.

Evelyn Received by Thaw Family.

From that time the two dropped out of the public prints so far as their former life was concerned. Mrs. William Thaw accepted her new daughter-in-law and endeavored to train her for a new life. Young Mrs. Thaw seemed willing to forget her stage part. She lived quietly with her husband, but soon Thaw began to be seen around his old New York haunts. In 1906 the Thaws took apartments in the Lorraine. About this time it began to be rumored that Stanford White had renewed his friendship for the former chorus girl, but the architect's friends have vogorously denied that he ever tried to meet her after her marriage. At any rate, Thaw became suddenly jealous of White, and the latter was warned to be on the lookout. Although he laughed at the warnings, it is now known that he consulted Delancey Nicoll, his counsel, about being followed by detectives.

On the evening of June 25 Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, her stepfather, and a friend took dinner at the Café Martin. White sauntered into the restaurant and out again, and when Mrs. Thaw handed her husband a note which read, "That blackguard has been here," Thaw became visibly agitated. The dinner party broke up hurriedly, and Mr. and Mrs. Thaw went to the Madison Square Roof Garden, where "Mamselle Champagne" was to have its first production. Arriving early, Thaw and his wife took seats first at th northern end of the Garden. Thaw was palpably nervous, and insisted upon leaving the table and walking up and down. His wife finally went back of the stage to speak to a friend, and Thaw went to the entrance of the roof as if to wait for her. Whether ar not he knew that White was in the garden at that time was never brought out. From where Thaw stood he could have obtained a three-quarter view of White's face, which was turned toward the stage. The lights were dim, and a comedian was singing on the stage.

How the Murder Was Committed.

Thaw was suddenly noticed making his way between tabls and chairs to the place where the architect was sitting, unconscious of his danger. He did not see Thaw until the latter's white face was close to his own, as Thaw reached the table at which the architect sat and turned. There was a single exclamation, and then three revolver shots. Stanford White was dead at the third shot. His body slipped out of the chair to the floor. Pandemonium followed immediately. Thaw was seen standing over his victim with the revolver held in both hands high above his head, where he "broke" it, allowing the cartridges to fall to the floor. With his arms still uplifted, he walked out to the aisle and toward the entrance, where he was seized.

Stanford White was 53 years old at the time of his death. He was the son of the late Richard Grant White and the descendant of a well-known family. He was considered the artistic member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, and there is hardly an American city that does not possess some notable example of his work.

Thaw's Seven-Year Fight for Life and Freedom

June 25, 1906—Thaw shot and killed Stanford White at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

Jan. 22, 1907—Thaw's trial for murder started.

March 20, 1907—District Attorney William Travers Jerome halted Thaw's first trial, to prove him insane. Thaw bitterly opposed this proceeding, desiring trial to continue.

April 5, 1907—Commission pronounced Thaw sane.

April 12, 1907—Jury before which Thaw was tried disagreed and was discharged.

Feb. 1, 1908—Thaw acquitted by jury on his second trial, on the ground of insanity. Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan as a dangerous lunatic and sent him immediately to that institution for the criminal insane.

Starts Fight for Liberty.

April 22, 1908—Thaw applied to Justice Morschauser for his first writ of habeas corpus.

May 6, 1908—Dr. Amos T. Baker, Superintendent of Matteawan, in his return to the writ opposed Thaw's release.

May 14-17, 1908—District Attorney Jerome directed fight on the writ at hearings.

May 25, 1908—Justice Morschauser dismissed writ, asserting Thaw's release would be "dangerous to the public."

June 13, 1908—Justice Morschauser denied Thaw's application to be transferred to Middletown State Hospital.

June 29, 1908—Thaw demanded a jury trial to prove his sanity.

Sept. 16, 1908—Justice Mills denied application.

Jan. 4, 1909—Thaw appealed.

July 5, 1909—The Appellate Division denied Thaw's appeal.

July 14, 1909—Justice Mills at White Plains heard Thaw's application for release on the ground that he was then sane.

Aug. 12, 1909—Justice Mills ordered Thaw returned to Matteawan, dismissing his second writ.

Aug. 26, 1909—The Court of Appeals sustained the Appellate Division decision that Justice Mills was justified in denying Thaw a jury trial.

Dec. 30, 1909—The United States Supreme Court refused to review the action of the New York State Court of Appeals.

April 15, 1912—Justice Stapleton issued third habeas corpus writ for Thaw.

July 26, 1912—Justice Keogh dismissed the Third Thaw writ.

Attempt to Buy Release.

Nov. 22, 1912—Thaw gave $25,000 to J. N. Anhut to influence Supt. Russell of Matteawan to obtain his release.

March 1, 1913—Thaw got fourth habeas corpus writ, in New York County.

March 6, 1913—Thaw's counsel, ex-Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania, withdrew fourth writ on hearing before Justice Giegerich, explaining Anhut scandal prejudiced case.

May 15, 1913—Thaw testified against Anhut in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in New York County, stating he hoped by his bearing and testimony to substantiate his claim to sanity.

Aug. 17, 1913—Thaw left Matteawan in a fast motor car, without legal formalities.

FORTUNE SPENT IN COURTS.

Thaw's Legal Fights Said to Have Cost Almost $900,000.

Thaw's fight for freedom in the courts has been estimated to have cost him or his family close to $900,000. The two trials for murder are figured to have cost the Thaws approximately $350,000, the three hearings in Poughkeepsie and White Plains almost $200,000, and Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw about $70,000. The following has been figured out as indicating the expenses of the various Thaw trials and hearings:

First trial, 1907	$200,000
Second trial, 1908	150,000
First hearing, 1908	65,000
Second hearing, 1909	50,000
Third hearing, 1912	75,000
Incidentals	100,000
C. W. Hartridge (expenses)	103,000
To Evelyn Nesbit Thaw	70,000
Paid detectives	50,000
Total	$863,000

KIEB LED ELIGIBLE LIST.

But Was Superseded by Russell After May Quit Matteawan.

Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb received his appointment as Superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane on June 6 last. His salary was fixed at $3,500 a year. Dr. Kieb succeeded Dr. Roy L. Leak, who had been acting head since the resignation in February of Dr. John W. Russell.

For the three years previous Dr. Kieb had been first assistant physician in the Dannemora State Hospital. He stood first on the civil service list for the Superintendency of Matteawan at the time Dr. James V. May resigned to become President of the State Lunacy Commission, but Dr. Russell, who was not on the list, was permitted to take an examination, and received certification over all who were on the list. Dr. Leak was second on the list at the time.

Dr. Kieb was graduated from the Cornell University Medical School in 1904, and was appointed medical interne in Matteawan March 3, 1905. On June 10, 1910, he resigned and was appointed first assistant physician in Dannemora.

AUTO NOT NO. 3,001 N. Y.

If the Thaw Vehicle Bore This Number It Was False.

Following the unconfirmed rumor that the automobile in which Thaw escaped bore the license number 3,001 N. Y., it was found that the Automobile Directory gave the owner of the motor car registered under that number as Mrs. E. M. Shaw of the Apthorp apartments, Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street. Mrs. Shaw was not in last evening, but members of her household said her car was an electric runabout which had not been in service in six months. The machine in which Thaw fled was described as a black touring car of great speed.

THREE BIG FIGHTS FOR THAW'S RELEASE

Distinguished Alienists Testified for and Against the Prisoner.

HELD AS A PARANOIAC

Justice Keogh Last Year Said, "His Discharge Would Be Dangerous to Public Safety."

When Thaw was delivered into the keeping of Dr. Robert B. Lamb, Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Criminal Insane, on the night of Feb. 2, 1908, following his acquittal of the murder of Stanford White on the ground that he was insane when he killed the architect, his mother, Mrs. William Copley Thaw, and other members of the prisoner's family immediately began the long fight to obtain his release from custody by habeas corpus proceedings. Writ after writ has been procured, and to date three long hearings before Supreme Court Justices have been held, the Justice in each case deciding against Thaw and sending him back to Matteawan. Numerous other writs have also been sued out, and the Judge has each time decided against the Pittsburgher.

Thaws' first effort to get out of Matteawan began before he had been in Dr. Lamb's custody forty-eight hours. Two days after he arrived at Matteawan he made a demand upon Martin W. Littleton, then his leading counsel, that immediate steps be taken to obtain his release, or at least to have him removed to some other asylum than Matteawan. From the beginning of his incarceration in aMtteawan Thaw was a petulant inmate. Early he formed a dislike for Dr. Amos T. Baker, the Assistant Superintendent, a dislike that has lasted to this day, and that Thaw has never taken the least pains to conceal, whether on the witness stand or in private conversation.

It was in the May following his acquittal of murder on the ground of insanity at the time of the commission of the act, that the first important Thaw hearing was held. This was in Poughkeepsie before Justice Morschauser. James G. Graham of Newburgh represented Thaw at that hearing, while William Travers Jerome, then District Attorney, was in charge of the State's case. Dr. Baker testified at that hearing, as he has in all subsequent hearings, that Thaw was a paranoiac,a nd that his liberation would be a menace to the safety of the public. Dr. Baker, when on the stand before Justice Morschauser, said that in one of his conversations with Thaw the prisoner had told him that if he never had been insane in his life it began one minute before he killed Stanford White and ended thirty seconds after White was dead.

Dr. Baker also said that Thaw had remarked that his lawyers had shown great cleverness in saving his life by the successful use of a plea of insanity. Dr. Austin Flint and Dr. Charles F. MacDonald also testified at that hearing that Thaw was an incurable paranoiac with homicidal tendencies.

Morschauser Denies First Application.

Thaw produced an array of alienists who testified that he was sane, but their arguments did not convince Justice Morschauser, who on May 25, 1908, denied the application for Thaw's release and ordered his recommitment to Matteawan. This was a great blow to Thaw, who had confidently anticipated a favorable decision. The going back to Matteawan was made doubly hard for him because of the luxuries with which he had been permitted to surround himself while the Dutchess County jail.

In dismissing Thaw's writ Justice Morschauser said that no injustice was done Thaw by detaining him in Matteawan.

"Bearing in mind," the Justice added in that opinion," that the usual punishment for the act which led to the detention of said Thaw is death or a long term of imprisonment, and he escaped the consequences of such act solely by reason of his existing mental condition, I do not deem it proper to allow Thaw his freedom, suffering as he is from a form of insanity, with possible recurrence of an attack similar to that which the jury believed he was suffering from when he killed Stanford White. In view of the existing mental condition of said Thaw, the safety of the public is better insured by his remaining in custody and under observance until he has recovered, or until such time as it shall be reasonably certain that there is no danger of a recurring attack of the delusion, or whatever it may be."

But Thaw did not immediately return to Matteawan after his check at the hands of Justice Morschauser. Instead, by agreement of counsel, he was permitted to remain in the Poughkeepsie jail until the higher courts could review his case. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided against him, and then the case went to the Court of Appeals, which, on Oct. 25, 1908, handed down a decision affirming the decision of the lower courts, which had denied Thaw's contention that his commitment to Matteawan was illegal because of the fact that he had been acquitted of the murder on the ground of insanity. The appeal had been made from a decision of Justice Isaac H. Mills, denying an application for a writ of habeas corpus with a view to his release from the asylum.

Thaw was then returned to Matteawan, at a time when lawyers in Pittsburgh were endeavoring to get him out of this State into Pennsylvania, where has was wanted to testify in bankruptcy proceedings. After much legal wrangling this effort also failed, whereupon Charles Morschauser of Poughkeepsie, who had become Thaw's chief counsel, applied for another writ of habeas corpus, with the object in view of determining Thaw's mental condition with the aid of a jury. It was at this hearing before Justice Mills that an effort was made to get judicial sanction for Thaw's production before the referee in bankruptcy in Pittsburgh, which effort is also numbered among the failures that marked Thaw's long fight in the courts for freedom. The Pennsylvania move, however, was unexpectedly checkmated on Oct. 20, when Judge James S. Young, sitting in the United States District Court in Pittsburgh, handed down a decision quashing the writ previously granted, which ordered Dr. Lamb to produce Thaw in his home city.

Then followed many other minor moves, all intended to hasten Thaw's liberation, and in June, 1909, the writ was sued out that was followed by the prolonged hearing at White Plains before Justice Mills in the Summer of that year.

Array of Alienists at White Plains.

On July 12 the hearing started with Mr. Jerome in charge of the people's case and Mr. Morschauser looking after Thaw's interests. The hearing attracted almost as much attention as did the Thaw murder trials. In the course of the hearing Thaw himself took the stand in the effort to prove that he was sane. The prisoner was surrounded by a notable array of alienists, among them Dr. Adolph Meyer of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Britton D. Evans, Superintendent of the New Jersey Hospital for the Insane. In court with him were his aged mother, his sisters, Mrs. Alice Copley Thaw, who is the former Countess of Yarmouth; Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, another sister, and his brother, Josiah Thaw. Likewise and always present was Roger O'Hara, the former Pittsburgh Chief of Police, whose efforts for Thaw have been unremitting and who has been likened by Mrs. William Thaw to "one of Milton's angels."

This hearing lasted for weeks, and the climax came when Thaw himself took the stand and submitted to a long cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Jerome, in the course of which Thaw, his face often flushed with anger at the questions, endeavored to disprove the sworn statements of the State's alienists that he was an incurable paranoiac. He denied the testimony of Susan Merrill, a woman of the underworld, who had made statements tending to show that he was a degenerate, and had spent great sums of money after killing Stanford White, in the effort to get women out of town who might offer damaging testimony against him at his trial for murder.

At this hearing Mrs. Evelyn Thaw appeared for the first time as a witness against her husband. She told of their journeyings hrough Europe, and gave testimony that was in some respects corroborative of the charges brought against Thaw by the Merrill woman. As on the murder trials, Mrs. Thaw proved a clever witness, and the opposing lawyers were unable to shake her testimony in any particular.

Near the end of that hearing, following one of Thaw's ordeals on the witness stand, came what was perhaps the most dramatic moment in all of Thaw's experiences in the courts. That was when Justice Mills himself took Thaw in hand and in a series of questions, asked in a fatherly manner, drew from him answers that lawyers both for the State and for the defense had been unable to get from him. The questions were pointed, and upon the answering of them it was plain to everybody in the courtroom rested Thaw's chances for freedom.

Justice Mills Holds Him Insane.

On Aug. 11, just one month after the hearing started, Justice Mills rendered his decision in the case. It was that Thaw was still insane, and that his enlargement would be dangerous to the public safety. In one part of his decision Justice Mills said:

Although Thaw evidently was himself far from a moral man, and was then engaged, or soon thereafter became engaged, in practices as revealed by the testimony of the Merrill woman, which, with the corroboration afforded by other evidence in the case, appears credible, he gave absolute credence to the tales told him by Miss Nesbit about White. His mind became absolutely possessed with those stories. He not only believed them in their entirety, but he deduced from them conclusions as to the practices of White far beyond what such belief in a normal mind would warrant.

Such belief to such extreme extent was plainly a delusion. With it there came to his mind the conviction, also delusive in character, that he had a special mission to destroy White's practices. These delusions had become established, fixed, and systematized in his mind prior to his marriage, April 4, 1905, and so continued at least until after the homicide.

From his actions and speech in the courtroom, both on and off the stand, I have been impressed that he is now of unsound mind. In the latter part of his examination, when he was striving mightily to defend his delusive beliefs, his facial appearance seemed to me not to be that of a sane person. For instance, when, during the last afternoon of his testimony here, he went on for twenty minutes at least in his effort to justify his extravagant belief as to White's conduct with a certain woman, there was upon his face plainly to my personal view that look, perhaps indefinable in words, which marks the impress of the "mind diseased."

The Thaw case dropped out of public notice to a certain extent following Thaw's recommitment to Matteawan by Justice Mills. A motion was made within the following year to ge him removed from Matteawan to a private asylum, but this motion was denied by Justice Tompkins, before whom it was argued at Nyack. There were no habeas corpus hearings in either 1910 or 1911, but in 1912 came a third, and this time Clarence J. Shearn of New York, assisted by Mr. Morschhauser, had charge of the Thaw side of the case. Again the people were represented by Mr. Jerome, while Justice Martin J. Keogh presided.

Shearn Directs Third Effort for Release.

At this hearing, which began on the middle of June, 1912. Thaw assumed an entirely different attitude from that which he had affected during the hearings before Justices Morschauser and Mills. At the previous hearings he always came into court loaded down with papers and insisted upon directing his own case to a great extent. At this hearing he had a seat by his mother and permitted Mr. Shearn to handle the case without his assistance.

He had the assistance of three of the most noted alienists in the country, Dr. Meyer of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Charles K. Mills of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. William A. White, the head of the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington. He, also, for the first ume at any of his hearings, realized that the men at the head of Matteawan were his friends, both Dr. Russell, the Superintendent, and Dr. Roy W. Leak admitting their friendship for him, and both of them refusing to testify that Thaw was an incurable paranoiac, although both said that he was to a certain extent constitutionally inferior.

At this hearing the Merrill woman again appeared, but very unwillingly, against Thaw, and on the stand reiterated her accusations of previous hearing. Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw also testified against Thaw again, and in the course of the hearing accused him from the witness chair of hiding behind her skirts in his two murder trials. She also accused him of having threatened her life.

Drs. Flint, MacDonald and Baker were the alienists upon whom Mr. Jerome depended, and each again swore that Thaw was an incurable paranoiac whose tendencies were homicidal. Dr. Russell, who was forced to resign as Superintendent after the disclosures that resulted in Anhut's going to prison, also admitted, when pinned down by Justice Keogh, that Thaw would commit another murder if he again drank to excess.

On July 26 of last year Justice Keogh handed down his decision in the case, and for the third time Thaw was remanded to Matteawan. This is what Judge Keogh said in rendering his decision:

The present writ was obtained to secure the release of Harrk K. Thaw on the ground that he is now sane, and the question of his present sanity or insanity was the subject of an inquiry occupying eighteen days, during which the court had the aid of most able and faithful counsel.

It would be interesting to review the legal history of this case, but no useful purpose can be served thereby. Perhaps an exception ought to be made so far as to say that there was some testimony in the case to the effect that the demeanor of Harry K. Thaw on this hearing was better than it was on the hearing before Mr. Justice Mills.

My whole duty is fully performed when I decide the single question of fact presented for decision, merely this: Is Harry K. Thaw at present sane or insane, and would his release be dangerous to the public peace and safety?

Having listened to all the testimony and seriously considered it, I am of the opinion that Harry K. Thaw is still insane, and that his discharge would be dangerous to the public peace and safety.

Last Effort Made in March.

Thaw's last effort to gain his freedom through the courts was made on March 1, 1013, when Dr. Charles Kennedy, a lawyer as well as a physician, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, Supreme Court Justice Guy in Brooklyn ordering that Thaw be produced before Justice Giegerich in New York County. The Matteawan investigation was on at that time ,and the Anhut charges were being hinted at. In a few days the storm that involvec Anhut broke, Russell had to resign, and soon thereafter the writ was withdrawn. That was the last of Thaw's efforts to get his liberty through legal means.

ESCAPE SURPRISES LEWIS.

Magazine Writer Says He Knows Nothing About Thaw Now.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—"I know nothing about Thaw and have not paid any attention to his case since his last legal fight for freedom," said Alfred Henry Lewis, writer, who is stopping with friends in Cleveland.

"I was surprised when informed by a newspaper man just now that Thaw had escaped," he added, "but of course have no idea how the affair was planned, as I haven't heard any details.

"Thaw, convinced that he was sane, was desperate, and it was the general belief in New York that he would hesitate at nothing to obtain freedom."

GUARD CANADA BORDER.

But Can't Stop Thaw if He Has a Through Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 17.—If Harry K. Thaw enters Canada with a through ticket for Europe, the Dominion Department of Justice and Department of Immigration will be powerless to stop him.

The only persons that can be turned back at the border or detained under those circumstances, are those suffering from infectious or contagious diseases. Thaw may stop in Canada unmolested for a reasonable time in order to wait for the particular steamer he wishes to take.

The case would be exactly similar to that of Jack Johnson, the pugilist. Immigration officers at various points have been warned to watch incoming trains for the fugitive. Two routes are being watched—Highwater and Niagara Falls.

If Thaw is caught at the border without through transportation, he will be held there, and if he succeeds in getting across the border he will be sent back as an undesirable.

TRAIL OF BRIBERY IN THAW'S FIGHT

Lawyer Anhut's Conviction and Dr. Russell's Resignation Events of This Year.

FEE OF $25,000 INVOLVED

Sulzer's Name Drawn Into Effort to Obtain Release of the Prisoner.

A recent scandal concerned with Thaw's efforts to obtain his release from Matteawan was the alleged $25,000 bribe case which resulted in the resignation of Dr. John W. Russell, Superintendent of the hospital, and the conviction of John Nicholson Anhut, a lawyer. Anhut was disbarred and sentenced to serve from two to four years in Sing Sing. The case also resulted in the withdrawal of William F. Clark from the secretaryship of Gov. Sulzer's Committee of Inquiry.

The scandal came to light from the discovery by Gus Roeder, a newspaper man, that William F. Clark, secretary of the Inquiry Committee, and Alfred Henry Lewis, a magazine writer, were seeing Thaw at Matteawan, with the permission of Supt. Russell, having used a letter of Mr. Sulzer, introducing Clark to the Superintendent. Both Dr. James V. May, a former Superintendent, and Dr. Russell testified before the Committee of Inquiry that Clark had said that Mr. Sulzer desired Thaw's release. Roeder testified that Dr. Russell told him that Lewis and Clark had announced the Governor's intention of calling off the fight on Col. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of Prisons, in the event of Thaw's release. Both Clark and Lewis denied under oath that they had used Mr. Sulzer's name, and the Governor issued a statement that no one had been authorized to speak for him.

Anhut is now out on bail, under a certificate of reasonable doubt. Clark could not be found yesterday. He had left his apartment and the Hotel St. James, on West Forty-fifth Street, without giving his future address. Hotel employes said he had "gone to the country" a few days ago. Horace A. Hoffman, Thaw's agent at Matteawan, testified before the Inquiry Committee that Clark had been active in Thaw's behalf and that he had received $100 from Thaw for services at the meeting of the State Bar Association at Utica.

After the Roeder disclosures, Clark appeared before the Inquiry Committee as a witness, testifying that Supt. Russell told him of an attempt to bribe him with $25,000 to free Thaw. Dr. Russell testified that the man who made the offer was Anhut. Anhut appeared before the committee without subpoena and testified that Dr. Russell had learned that he had received a $25,000 fee from Thaw and had demanded $20,000 of it. Thaw testified that Dr. Russell had introduced Anhut to him as a lawyer who would bring about his release. On Feb. 23 Dr. Russell said he was being made "the goat to save Clark."

Thaw testified at Anhut's trial that his meeting with him was arranged by Dr. Russell. He also said that Anhut urged him to maintain secrecy, saying that he would be disbarred if the proceedings should become known. Thaw said Anhut told him that he would need $25,000 to get him out on Dr. Russell's certificate that he was sane, and that all except $2,500 or $5,000, would go to Dr. Russell.

It took the jury only two hours to find Anhut guilty, and Justice Seabury sentenced him to serve from two to four years in Sing Sing Prison. A certificate of reasonable doubt, issued by Justice Gerard, was based on a criticism of Dr. Russell's testimony, compared with his testimony before the committee of inquiry. This led Justice Gerard to state that Dr. Russell had perjured himself.

Dr. Russell testified that he had met Anhut on Nov. 22 at the Grand Union Hotel in this city, and accompanied him to the Savoy, where Anhut informed him that he had received $25,000 from Thaw, any part of which would be his if Thaw were freed. Dr. Russell said he refused to take the money. At the inquiry his testimony was much less positive, and for a time he contended that he had forgotten the name of the attempted briber.

Dr. Russell resigned as Superintendent of Matteawan on Feb. 27, and was succeeded by Dr. Roy L. Leak as Acting Superintendent. Dr. Russell had been at the head of the institution since Dec. 31, 1912, when his predecessor, Dr. James V. May, resigned to become President of the State Lunacy Commission. On April 5 he was appointed permanent head of the institution, although two physicians were on the eligible list, and he was not at the time of Dr. May's promotion. One of these physicians was Dr. Kieb, Superintendent when Thaw escaped yesterday.

Dr. Russell was one of Thaw's expert witnesses on July 9, 1912, when one of his habeas corpus proceedings was on trial before Supreme Court Justice Keogh in White Plains. He testified that Thaw was constitutionally inferior, but not dangerous. He added that it would be safer to have Thaw under his custody after his release. Closely questioned by Justice Keogh, he explained that this would prevent anything going wrong." Pinned down to what he meant by probable effects of Thaw's going back to drinking and his old ways of life, he replied:

"Why, commit another murder."

Justice Keogh dismissed that habeas corpus proceedings, and another was brought while the scandal over the Roeder disclosures was at its height on March 1 last. This proceeding was withdrawn on March 6 when it came before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich in this county, after William Travers Jerome had been retained by the State to oppose it. Ex-Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania, who had been retained by Thaw's relatives, said that the withdrawal was due to his belief that the scandal had prejudiced Thaw's case.

NOT IN PLOT, SAYS ANHUT.

Lawyer Denies He Knew Anything of Thaw's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 17.—John N. Anhut, who has been stopping at a hotel here since he was released, following his conviction for attempted bribery in behalf of Harry K. Thaw, denied any knowledge of Thaw's escape.

"I have been busy with my private affairs working on my appeal, and have had a few days' vacation at Atlantic City," said Mr. Anhut to-night, one of those who had been most strict with its patient, also resigned. Dr. Austin Flint, an insanity expert for the State in some of the proceedings, openly charged that Thaw's influence had brought about these resignations in an attempt to gain his freedom by having officials favorable to him appointed.

Soon after Dr. Baker's resignation, Dr. James V. May, who Dr. Flint in his charge said had had little experience with the criminal insane, was appointed. During the Matteawan period Thaw's hatred for William Travers Jerome also had time to incubate.

O'MARA EXPRESSES SURPRISE.

But Predicts That Accused Attendant Will Never Want a Job.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17. — Roger O'Mara, the detective who had charge of the affairs of Harry K. Thaw in this city expressed surprise when he heard of the escape of his client from Matteawan to-day. He said that Thaw could not have selected a better time make his escape than at present, owing to the confusion in the Gubernatorial situation in New York State. When he heard the news he said:

"I hope he is safe by this time. Harry had hundreds of opportunities to escape from Matteawan before his close confinement by the order of Gov. Sulzer. Thaw's friends pleaded with him to make his escape. He refused, however, saying he would get out of his difficulty legally and be a free man indeed. During the last court proceedings looking to his release, he was taken in an automobile from Matteawan to the court house by a single attendant, who left the machine in Harry's charge at times, so confident was he that he would not make any effort to regain his freedom by flight.

"The former management at Matteawan had implicit faith in Thaw's promise that he would not attempt to make his escape, and had that freedom not been taken from him he would not have made the dash for liberty at this time. I was not taken into Thaw's confidence in this matter and can give no light on this subject. He has evidently not consulted his mother or his nearest friends. With the Government of New York State in dispute, it is a question whether a Governor of any other State would honor a requisition for his return to New York as a fugitive. In my opinion, once out of New York State, Harry will be as safe in any other State as he ever was."

When told that Thaw had probably bribed an attendant, and that the man might suffer for his act, the detective dismissed the subject with a wave of his hand.

"He'll never want for a job, depend upon that."

Mrs. William Thaw, the mother of Harry, had been spending the hot days quietly at the Thaw Summer home in the hills back of Cresson, Penn., and had planned to leave in a week or so for Bar Harbor Me., where Benjamin Thaw, a half-brother to Harry, and most of the Thaw connections are staying at the Malvern. Within the week, however, she changed her plans. Instead of going to Maine, she decided to go to New York City, and did so on Saturday.

Already anticipating the possibility of Thaw's heading for Pittsburgh, Superintendent McQuade and no Flint are issuing orders to have all incoming trains watched, although it is considered unlikely that the escaped slayer could reach here before to-morrow.

It developed to-day that Harry Thaw's room in the old Thaw mansion in Pittsburgh had been kept ready for

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

HALE SAYS HUERTA CAN PACIFY MEXICO

Interview Represents Him as Stating That the Present Administration Is Strong.

PRESS URGE HIS EXPULSION

Assert He Comes Under "Pernicious Foreigner" Clause—Lind May Return Home This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 17.—Dr. William Bayard Hale, one of President Wilson's sources of information as to affairs in this country, is quoted in a Mexican newspaper this morning as saying that he is confident that the present Administration is strong and is able to establish order and peace, and that he believes the task will be achieved in two months. He also is quoted as saying that he is a great friend of Mexico.

The local papers continue to devote space to Dr. Hale. Several of them publish to-day interviews in which he is quoted as assuring Mexicans that there is no possibility of intervention by the United States in the troubles of this republic.

Hale Says He Has No Mission.

Dr. Hale in the interviews is represented as asserting that he has no mission here, either official or confidential, and that he is traveling through the country for pleasure. He is made to say that he happened to be in Vera Cruz at the time of the arrival there of ex-Gov. Lind of Minnesota, President Wilson's personal emissary to this capital as adviser to the United States Embassy, and that he accompanied Mr. Lind to Mexico City "as a mutual friend of President Wilson."

The doctor further is represented as commenting that the attack made on him in the United States Senate by Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania in the course of a debate on a resolution regarding Mexico was due to political reasons and enmity, and nothing more.

Most of the papers treat the interview in a lighter vein and express incredulity. El Independente, which drew a ludicrous word picture of the doctor yesterday, says to-day:

Accuses Hale of Falsehood.

"The greatest falsehood which he told us was that the Senators in Washington attacked him because they were Republicans and he was a Democrat."

Attacks in the newspapers on Dr. Hale are becoming more personal in their nature. Several of them are insulting. It is regarded as evident that a newspaper campaign has been started with the intention of forcing Dr. Hale to leave the country. Some papers are even urging the application to h's case of Article 33 of the Constitution, providing for the expulsion of "pernicious foreigners."

Several officials have remarked on Dr. Hale remaining here after the attacks made on him. Some of the papers refer to the doctor as a great enemy of Mexico, a sinister figure, and the evil genius of ex-Gov. Lind.

Mexican officeholders assert that no official note has been received by the Huerta Administration from Mr. Lind. The communication made by the ex-Governor to Federico Gamboa, Minister of Foreign Relations, however, is discussed frequently in official circles here, although the contents of the note, delivered by Mr. Lind in obedience to the instructions of President Wilson, have been hidden carefully from public knowledge.

AWAITING HUERTA'S REPLY.

Administration Hopeful—Rebels Are Keen Watchers of Events.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Mexican situation continued unchanged today, with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan awaiting Huerta Government's reply to the preliminary note, delivered by John Lind to Minister Gamboa outlining the position of the United States. Mr. Bryan let it be known that he expected no reply for a day or two. The fact that Mr. Lind had established relations with the Huerta Government through Minister Gamboa, following reported utterances that almost threatened deportation of President Wilson's personal representative, leads officials here to take a more hopeful view of the situation.

Representatives of the Constitutionalists here are watching developments with keenest interest. If Huerta is disposed to accept that part of the American proposal, looking to an election, that element may come into the negotiations.

As the Mexican Constitution prohibits the holding of a general election in a period of insurrection, to comply with President Wilson's desire for a free and fair election, something must be done to induce the Constitutionalists to consent to a truce.

Thus far, it is said, the Administration here has had no direct communication with the Constitutionalists.

The reopening of telegraphic communication between Juarez and the City of Chihuahua was announced to the State Department to-day by receipt of a message from American Consul Letcher, confirming the previous report from the Consul at Juarez of the safety of the American Hulse family, whose perilous situation led Senator Penrose to address the Senate Friday.

DON'T SEEK MRS. PANKHURST

British Authorities Are Glad to Have Her Out of the Country.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Inquiries tend to show that the British authorities are rather relieved than distressed by Mrs. Pankhurst's flight to France, where she is now with her daughter Christabel at the fashionable resort Deauville.

Home Secretary McKenna was asked in Parliament some time ago what he would do if a prisoner release on license under the "Cat and Mouse" act were to flee from the country. He replied:

"I hope it is not improper to say so, but I am afraid I should be tempted to leave her out of our jurisdiction."

The authorities declare that Mrs. Pankhurst out of the country is not only less troublesome, but is a less potent factor in disturbance, and point to the case of Christabel Pankhurst, who at one time was the idol of the suffragettes, but whose place in their affections has since her departure to France been taken by her sister Sylvia.

A HERO FUND FRAUD.

Englishwoman and Swiss Invented Story of Heroic Rescue.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Aug. 17.—An attempt to defraud the Carnegie Hero Fund has been discovered in Switzerland.

An Englishwoman was, reported to have jumped off a railway bridge into the river at Interlaken, and to have been saved with great difficulty by a Swiss named Hubler.

The Journal Oberland now denies all the alleged facts and is supported by the police, who want to arrest the Englishwoman, but have been unable to trace her. Hubler has confessed that the story was an invention for the purpose of obtaining a grant from the Carnegie Fund.

AIRMAN HAWKER COLLAPSES

Another Australian Continues Flight in Same Hydro-Aeroplane.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Harry G. Hawker, the young Australian pilot of the hydro-aeroplane which yesterday flew from Southampton to Yarmouth in an attempt to win The Daily Mail's $25,000 prize for a tour around the coast of England and Scotland, collapsed to-day owing to the combined effects of the hot sun and the fumes of the exhaust pipes of his engine.

Another Australian, Sydney Pickles, has taken up the task begun by Hawker, and is continuing the flight in the same machine.

SWEDEN TO DENMARK SWIM.

Stenstroem Crosses the Sound in 9 Hours 20 Minutes.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17.—Nils Stenstroem, a Swede, to-day swam across the sound from Lanskrona, Sweden, to Skodsborg, Denmark.

The distance between the two places in a direct line is about ten miles, but Stenstroem had to contend with stormy weather, a rough sea, and strong currents, and was 9 hours and 20 minutes in accomplishing his task.

TO TALK ON CONSERVATION.

Plans for the Governors' Meeting to be Held in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 17.—Conservation, while not on the programme, is likely to figure largely in the conference of Governors which will convene here the last of this month. It is the subject the people of the West have always with them. The East is not so interested, but when the Governors of two score or more States meet they will have the opportunity to acquaint their Eastern colleagues with the pros and cons of the problem.

Gov. Ammons of Colorado, to whom the question strongly appeals, means to bring up the subject, suspecting that it has been designedly omitted from the programme, even if he has to arrange for a special session of his own for this purpose.

At the present conference of Western Governors in Salt Lake City the Government sent special representatives to tell the plans of President Wilson and his advisers had in this direction, and these will probably be prominent in the coming parley.

Another subject now on the programme, but which will be brought up, is that of good roads. At the present time there are pending before Congress about seventy-five bills providing for appropriations or commissions to investigate good roads and caling for appropriations reaching the sum of $1,481,000,000. There are other measures which call for appropriations ranging from $30 to $20,000 per mile for road building.

Gov. Foss of Massachusetts will probably present a resolution asking the conference to indorse the plan of the National Highways Association, which urges, as a first step to insure Federal aid for road building, the passage of a bill by Congress creating a national commission to study the question, unite on a plan for road building by the Federal Government, and make such recommendations to Congress as it deems best.

There are many who do not indorse such a proposal, contending that the Government should make appropriations now, and not wait upon the appointment of a commission which may spend some years in investigating before making a report that might not be binding.

The Governors are to be shown how the convicts of Colorado build roads on a system tried in this State for some years. They will be taken over the Colorado Springs-Canon City highway to the top of the Royal Gorge, a road built entirely by convict labor, and said to be the equal of any in Switzerland or other European countries. They will see the convicts at actual work without the presence of an armed guard.

At the top of the Royal Gorge he Governors will be served with a dinner, the chief course of which will be elk meat. The animal to be killed for the dinner will come from an elk farm in Fremont County, where for some weeks they have been carefully fattened.

Another subject to be discussed at the conference will relate to the loaning of the credit of the Government to farmers for loans. A commission has been abroad studying the European system, and has just returned.

Why the people do not look with more respect upon State Legislatures will also be debated by Govs. O'Neal of Alabama and Hodges of Kansas. Incidentally, it is said, the initiative and referendum will be blamed for this disrespect.

'FATAL COUNTESS' COMMITS SUICIDE

Mme. Tarnovska Hangs Herself in a Railway Train After Release from Jail in Italy.

SENTENCED FOR MURDER

Husband Offered to Join Her in Venice After Her Release, but She Said She Wanted to Travel Alone.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Countess Maria Tarnovska, whose trial in 1910 in Venice on the charge of complicity in the murder of Count Kamarovsky earned her the title of "the Fatal Countess," has come to a tragic end.

She was recently released from prison in Venice, having earned by good conduct a substantial reduction of her eight years' sentence. Her husband wrote to her, offering to join her in Venice, but she replied that she preferred to travel alone.

When the train for this city in which she was a passenger arrived at Dombrovitza the body of the Countess was found in a first-class carriage, hanging by a towel from a baggage rack.

It was evidently a case of suicide. The Countess's valuable jewels and her money were found untouched.

Countess Maria Tarnovska, a beautiful Russian, was convicted on May 10, 1910, at Venice of conspiring to murder Count Kamarovsky, who was desperately in love with her and who had insured his life in her favor for $100,000 one month before he was shot to death at his villa in Venice on Sept. 4, 1907.

The Countess arranged the details of the murder plot with Luiz Prilukoff, a Russian lawyer, who had deserted his wife and children in Moscow to follow the woman who had infatuated him. Their motive was to obtain the $100,000 life insurance. Prilukoff lacked the courage to commit the murder himself, so the pair conspired to use as their tool a young Russian nobleman named Nikolas Naumoff, who likewise had been snared by the Countess's beauty. While on a visit in Russia Naumoff received an insulting telegram purporting to come from Count Kamarovsky, in which the Countess Tarnovska's character was besmirched and an unsavory fact was also applied to himself. Crazed to fury Naumoff hurried to Venice and shot Kamarovsky in his villa.

After a sensational trial in Venice lasting 100 days the Countess was found guilty, but was declared to be mentaly unbalanced and not entirely responsible for her acts. She was sentenced to eight years in prison, Naumoff to three years, and Prilukoff, the brains of the conspiracy, to ten years.

Solitary confinement in her gloomy cell, it was said, entirely destroyed the Countess's beauty, and rheumatism racked and twisted her once splendid figure. The Italian writer, Anna Vivanti, who was allowed to see her four times a year, described the once fascinating Countess as a mental and physical wreck.

The career of this Russian adventuress, of whom D'Annunzio wrote, "You are happier in believing what she says she is than in believing what you fear she is," outstrips the wildest flights of the fiction writers. Her maiden name was Maria Nicolaievna O'Rurk. She was the daughter of Count Nicholas O'Rurk, a distinguished Russian soldier, descended from the Irish family of O'Rourke. At the age of 17 she was willingly kidnapped from her convent at Kieff by Count Tarnovska, who later made amends by marrying her.

Her husband was extremely wealthy and they lived in luxury, but although the Countess appeared in public as a most devoted mother of her two little sons and one daughter, there were many scandals concerning her. One evening in her home the impulsive Countess, before the eyes of her husband, put her arms around the neck of an officer who was their guest. The Count shot the luckless object of her affections dead on the spot. He was the first of a long line of victims of the woman's fascinations. A Kieff jury acquitted the Count and immediately afterward he obtained a divorce.

The Count's younger brother, Alexander, a youth of 18, committed suicide when the Countess, after captivating him, threw him over for a newer passion. Her next victim was a young medical student named Stahl, who committed suicide in less than a year after he had met and become infatuated with her.

While traveling about Europe with Prilukoff, who had been her lawyer in the divorce proceedings, she met Count Kamarovsky in Paris. The Count became infatuated with her and begged her to marry him. A month before he was murdered, even while she was plotting with Prilukoff, she consented to marry the Count.

At the trial it was asserted by the prosecution that the Countess had a mania for making men love her and then playing them off against each other. She was 33 years old at the time of her death.

Londonderry Quieting Down.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 17.—With the exception of an outbreak in the waterside district last night, when a large number of shop windows were smashed and some of the windows were looted, there has been no further rioting between the Nationalists and Orangemen. The funeral of Mr. Armstrong, who was shot and killed as he sat in his window some nights ago, was the occasion of a great demonstration to-day, but there was no disorder.

Mrs. Tingley to Address Congress.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Katherine Tingley, leader of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, has been invited to address the World Peace Congress, which opens here tomorrow. A party of students from the Raja Yoga College, at Point Loma, Cal., who are accompanied by Mrs. Tingley, will render a programme of vocal and instrumental music.

Another Bulgarian Protest.

SOFIA, Aug. 17.—The Bulgarian Government to-day presented a note to the foreign legations here protesting that the Turkish troops had advanced to a point forty-five miles west of the Maritza River, and were marching toward Kirjali and Gumuljina.

20,000 SOCIALISTS AT BEBEL'S FUNERAL

Most of Nations of World Represented—Morris Hillquit of New York Gives Address.

BODY CREMATED AT ZURICH

Memorial Services in Various Parts of Berlin and Throughout the German Empire.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Aug. 17.—The funeral at Zurich to-day of Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader, was like a royal ceremony. The streets were crowded.

There were over 150 special delegates, including James Keir Hardie from England. Germany sent 70, and most of the countries of Europe were represented.

The Geneva Socialists sent a great wreath of edelweiss and America one of roses.

ZURICH, Aug. 17.—The funeral of August Bebel, the German Socialist leader, was held here to-day.

Twenty thousand Socialists, members of clubs throughout the Swiss Republic, followed the body from the City Hall, where it had lain in state, to the cemetery, where it was cremated.

The streets through which the procession passed were densely crowded.

A majority of the Socialist members of the German Reichstag and Socialist representatives from most of the nations of the world attended the funeral. Morris Hillquit of New York represented the United States.

There was a long series of addresses before the body was incinerated. Mr. Hillquit said that socialism was introduced into the United States by German immigrants, and that the American Socialists were greatly indebted to Herr Bebel and the German Social Democrats.

There was a great open air meeting, attended by thousands of persons, at the conclusion of the funeral service.

The ashes of Herr Bebel were placed beside those of his wife, who died a few years ago.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Despite pouring rain, a multitude of Socialists attended services in memory of Herr Bebel at noon to-day in various quarters of this city.

Similar services were held throughout the empire.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HERE.

New York Socialists to Honor Dead Leader at Cooper Union.

The New York local of the Socialist Party arranged yesterday to hold memorial services in Cooper Union on Wednesday evening in honor of the late August Bebel, leader of the Social Democratic Party in the German Reichstag, who died last week in Zurich.

Solomon Fieldman will preside and speeches will be made by Algernon Lee, Ludwig Lore, and Dr. Sergius Ingerman. There will be a band, and a number of workingmen's singing societies will attend and sing appropriate airs. Memorial services for August Bebel were held yesterday at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, by Branch 7 of the Socialist Party.

The Kings County branch of the Socialist Party decided yesterday to hold services for Bebel this evening in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

JUNE'S ACCIDENT TOLL 800.

116 Suicides in State in Same Month and 44 Homicides.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—There were nearly 800 deaths from accident in New York State in June, according to the July bulletin of the State Department of Health, just published. This number was in addition to 116 suicides and 44 homicides, and included 146 from drowning, 145 from railroad injuries, 86 from burning, 46 from horses and vehicles, and 12 from electricity. Seven persons were killed by lightning. The uncommon causes of tetanus and poliomyelitis were responsible for 15 of the deaths.

Asphyxia was selected by 28 suicides for their taking off, outstripping shooting by 3. As a general thing firearms have held first place for means of self-destruction by suicides. For homicides 18 deaths were inflicted by firearms, 7 by cutting instruments, and 19 by "other means."

The bulletin gives New York City's increase in native population as 5,062 for the month of June. This left for the entire rest of the State an increase of only 1,800. The month's entire births were 17,727 and the deaths 10,865. The deaths were fewer in number by 1,400 than in May, which was accounted for by the cool weather which prevailed.

Omaha Has a $200,000 Fire.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—A loss of $200,000 was caused by a fire which started near the heart of the business section to-night and which threatened the whole block for a time. The fire was due to spontaneous combustion in the rear of Burgess, Grand & Co., an electrical and gas fixture firm. Three firemen were hurt in extinguishing the flames.

PLOT TO KILL MISSIONARY.

Several Persons Arrested for Murder of the Rev. C. H. Holbrook.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—An official dispatch received by the Ottoman Government confirms the report of the murder last week of the Rev. Charles H. Holbrook, an American missionary, at Soushehir, Asiatic Turkey.

The report is to the effect that Mr. Holbrook was shot by an unknown man while reposing in a garden. The murderer escaped, but the authorities at Soushehir arrested several persons who are believed to be connected with the case, and have taken steps to punish the instigators of the crime.

Mr. Holbrook was a native of Lynn, Mass., and was connected with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Sivas.

TO AID THE JEWS.

Appeal for a Congress to Protect Against Russian Persecution.

A plan to call a world congress to protest against Russian persecution of the Jews, and to denounce the "ritual murder" charge now being prosecuted in Kieff against a Jew named Beilis, alleged to have killed a Russian boy, is proposed in a letter to The Jewish Chronicle by Dr. Armand Kaminka, secretary of the Israelitische Allianz, and a rabbi of Vienna. Dr. Kaminka suggests that a world congress of humanitarians should be called in London, where, according to cable messages to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the world congress of physicians and surgeons passed resolutions denouncing the ritual murder charge.

"When, a year ago, Baron Heyking dared to make the assertion that there could exist a sect among the Jews who murdered Christian children for ritual purposes," writes Dr. Kaminka, "his words were not regarded as the harmless ignorance of a Russian functionary, and Dr. Alfred Stern, the President of our community and President of the United Austrian Jewish communities, among which all shades of Judaism are represented, addressed a telegram to THE TIMES giving his opinion of this base insinuation. Now an unheard thing has happened, inasmuch as not merely a single Russian diplomat, but the whole Government of the Czar's Empire, as such—the Government of the leading power, allied, as it is, with England and France, and expecting its administration and justice to be respected by the civilized world—this Government has declared that a Jew can be capable of brutally maltreating and murdering a Christian child for ritual purposes. This is such a monstrous fact that all the Jewish communities in the world, all the great Jewish associations, and all the rabbis of Europe and America must feel concerned.

"The anxiety which seized the whole of Jewry in 1840, owing to the blood libel in Damascus, and which caused Sir Moses Montefiore and M. Adolphe Crémieux to take action in the name of united Jewry, is as nothing compared with the storm which must rise in all countries now, that we are so much more eager to defend the honor of Judaism. Happily, the greater part of our coreligionists now live in free countries, and, however unconscious they may be of this Russian barbarity, it is still possible for them to raise their voices in an energetic manner in the name of truth and justice, and not be overlooked by the worthy peoples of the civilized world.

"I mean that a protest meeting on a large scale must be held, at which prominent Christians should attend, together with representatives of all the large Jewish communities. I have had some correspondence with Dr. Paul Nathan on the question of an international protest, and he holds that in order to prepare such a protest London is the most suitable place. I would, however, go further with regard to this shameful blood accusation being made known to the educated classes, both in Kieff itself and the whole of the Russian Empire, and state that through mala fides of the Ministry of Justice it became known that for two years subscquent upon the pursuit of the real criminal avowed criminals had been released in the town and pressure from St. Petersburg had been brought to bear on the authorities in Kieff, with the result that Beilis, just because he was a Jew, was accused of the murder of Yuschinski with the aid of absurd written evidence about ritual murder. I would also mention that all the official and semi-official organs in Russia have been supporting an agitation concerning ritual murder for the past two years, in order to cause the Russians to start a pogrom against the Jews. But this is only one link in the whole chain of inhuman treatment from which the Jews of Russia suffer.

"Is it not necessary that a world congress of humanitarians be called, to interest itself in the freeing of millions of men who are the last remaining slaves in Europe? The public morality of the civilized world and the conscience of educated men will not put up with the plea that this is an internal matter concerning Russia, and therefore not to be interfered with. Europe and America must learn how the Jews of Russia under the Czar's rule become demoralized, because they are excluded from all civil rights, are socially weak and are in poverty, and are precluded from the possibility of obtaining adequate education. One of the duties of such a Congress as I propose would be to protest against the degradation of foreign Jews in Russia. America's protest for the free entry of its Jews into Russia, which died without bearing fruit, must be renewed on a broader basis simultaneously from both continents. Then Jews who hold high positions in the economic and political life of the nations, but who feel only slightly attached to their coreligionists, would perhaps have brought home to them by such a universal congress that it is a question also of their own personal honor. And then with united forces they would be able to achieve something."

Dr. Kaminka suggests that one goal of such a congress would be the institution of a standing international committee which would spread enlightening propaganda on a humanitarian basis upon the white slave traffic and against the persecution of Jews. The corelation of these two subjects, he says, has recently been dealt with by Rabbi Joseph H. Herz, Chief Rabbi of England, in such a way as to attract attention throughout the world.

BIG BRITISH FUND FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Appeal by Duke of Westminster, Lords Grey and Roberts, and Others.

SAY IT'S A NATIONAL DUTY

Ask for $500,000 to Find and Develop Athletes Who Will Properly Represent Britain in 1916.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—An appeal for £100,000 ($500,000) to enable Great Britain to play a proper rôle in the next Olympic games has been issued by Earl Grey, Lord Harris, Earl Roberts, Lord Strathcona, the Duke of Westminster, and Lord Rothschild.

The signatories ascribe the failure of this country's representatives at Stockholm to lack of funds, saying that the money then available was inadequate for the purpose of finding the best men and giving them real preparation, or even caring for them properly in Sweden.

"It is a national duty," runs the appeal, "to provide funds which will enable us to make a careful search throughout these islands for suitable athletic talent, to allot trainers and coaches in every district, to give standard medals for good performances at trial meetings, to organize and endow the efforts made by all the leading associations controlling British sport, to specialize training in those events of the Olympic programme which at present are unfamiliar to British athletes, and, finally, to secure unity of purpose unhampered by lack of means among all those connected with the various branches of sport in which we shall compete in Germany in 1916."

A committee appointed to control the funds consists of J. E. K. Studd, B. J. T. Bosanquet, Theodore Cook, Sir Conan Doyle, and Sir Claude MacDonald.

WELFARE BOARD FOR CITY.

Kansas City, Kan., Asked to Establish a Novel Department.

Public-spirited citizens of Kansas City, Kan., have asked the City Commission to establish a Public Welfare Board, which shall consist of four of the Commissioners, including the Mayor, and shall supervise all charitable, correctional and reformatory agencies and all matters relating to recreation and the physical and moral welfare of the community.

Four new officials are provided for in the ordinance presented. These are a superintendent of social welfare, a legal adviser who shall be judge of the small debtors' court, an inspector who shall have charge of housing conditions, and a secretary.

The originators of the plan figure that other municipal departments that are now doing this welfare work piecemeal can be saved considerable money by the establishment of the new board, which would cost not more than $5,000 a year at the outset.

WILL TEST FACTORY LAW.

Binghamton Damage Case May Prevent Shifting of Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 17.—Letters of administration on the estate of Maggie E. Dimon, a victim of the factory fire last month, have been issued to James E. Dimon of Middletown and Nellie Camp of this city, a brother and sister, for the purpose of bringing an action for damages to test the factory laws.

The owners of the factory assert that they compiled with all the laws. The relatives of the girl assert the spirit of the law wah not compiled with, and that the company was at fault for the large loss o flife.

The prosecution will be a State-wide test of the present factory law and will bring before the court for decision the efforts of the State departments to shift responsibility for alleged faulty fire escapes and inadequate fire equipment.

New Aid to Dominican Receiver.

FRANKLIN, N. J., Aug. 17.—Philip Reilly Lynch of this place learned today of his appointment as Assistant Receiver General of Dominican customs, and will sail for Santo Domingo next Friday. He will be assistant to Walker Whiting Vick, who was appointed by President Wilson.

Williamsport Damaged by Storm.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 17.—Much damage was done in this city and vicinity to-day by a severe electrical storm which was accompanied by high wind and hail. Buildings were unroofed, telephone and telegraph poles blown down, and trees uprooted. There was no loss of life.

MEXICAN CONSUL VANISHES.

Leaves Large Debts in Switzerland —Warrant May Be Issued.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Aug. 17.—Count Sarak, the Consul of Mexico at Lausanne, has disappeared, leaving heavy debts. He entertained recently the local Consuls and officials at a leading hotel and failed to pay for the dinner, which cost $500.

Sarak plausibly borrowed large sums in Geneva and Lausanne. He was appointed to the post recently. Unless the Mexican Government settles his debts a warrant will be issued for his arrest.

PLOT TO KILL KITCHENER.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 18.—The Daily Express states that another plot to kill Lord Kitchener in Egypt has been revealed by inquiries made at Oxford by Scotland Yard respecting an Egyptian who was recently an undergraduate of the university.

TO SPEAK FOR GOOD ROADS.

New Yorkers Will Attend Congress in Detroit Next Month.

New Yorkers interested in the good roads movement are preparing to go to Detroit next month to attend the third annual convention of the American Road Congress, which will be held there from Sept. 29 to Oct. 4. Laurens Enos, President of the American Automobile Association, of 437 Fifth Avenue, will head the local party which will make the trip and will make one of the opening addresses.

The congress is to be held under the auspices of the American Highway Association, the American Automobile Association and the Michigan State Good Roads Association. Twenty chiefs of State and National Highway Departments will personally take part in discussing ways and means of constructing and maintaining highways according to every known method and under all conditions.

J. E. Pennybacker, Secretary of the congress in explaining the arrangement of the programme called attention to an innovation in the method of discussing the subjects that come before the congress. "Heretofore" said Mr. Pennybacker, "The set papers have all been read at the sessions and not published until after the congress had adjourned, thus making general discussion difficult both on account of lack of time and inability on the part of the audience to give sufficient consideration to the papers before entering upon discussion. This year we shall have all of the set papers printed in advance of the congress and read only by title. The general discussion will be opened by selecting specialists of national reputation who will be provided with copies of the papers at least ten days in advance of the meetings."

REBELS AT CANTON SEEKING ONLY LOOT

Wanton Vandalism at Governor's Yamen—Treasury Building Pillaged.

64 DEAD AT ONE CORNER

Red Cross Unable to Reach Wounded, Whose Condition, Owing to Heat, Is Reported to be Terrible.

HONGKONG Aug. 17.—Guerilla fighting, in which the rebels are being aided by pirates, is proceeding against the Government troops some miles beyond Canton. The guerillas are prosecuting their warfare principally for the purpose of looting.

At one corner of a street in Canton the bodies of sixty-four persons who were killed in the fighting on Friday were found. All the men wore new uniforms.

The Red Cross has been unable to reach the zone of fighting in Canton, where frightful conditions are reported to exist among the wounded, owing to the great heat.

The Governor's yamen, which was destroyed in the fighting, was the scene of wanton vandalism. The valuable furnishings, such as vases, screens, and other articles, were taken into the streets and smashed, while stationary objects which could not be removed were battered to pieces with the butt-ends of the guns of the rebels.

Near the yamen the body of a Chinese woman, dressed in silk and having large pearls in her ears, was found. She had been shot through the head.

The Treasury Building, which was damaged by shells, was looted. The rebels in their fighting are animated by the spirit of loot and not patriotism.

Wholesale executions are taking place in Canton daily.

The Federal General, Lung Chikuang, who is president Yuan Shikai's candidate for Governor of Canton, disembarked from a Government gunboat here yesterday.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.—Advices received from Nanking under date of last Friday say that a sharp struggle was then proceeding for the possession of Purple Mountain.

Government troops from Chin-Kiang were pouring up to reinforce the besiegers. A steady artillery duel was proceeding between the rebels on Lion Hill and the Northerners at Pukow.

Foreigners in Hsia-Kwan, a suburb of Nanking, had taken refuge on the warships out of the line of fire.

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MONEY BILL FACES CRISIS IN CAUCUS

Speaker Clark Issues a Call to Wavereers to Offset the Growing Opposition.

PROVIDES ASSET CURRENCY?

Underwood's Admission, Contrary to Glass's Views, Stirs Democrats and Some Regulars Revolt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The crucial stage of the Glass-Owen Currency bill will be reached the coming week in the caucus of the House Democrats, which will enter upon the second week of its consideration of the measure to-morrow. The crisis will come when the bill is taken up later for amendment under the five-minute rule.

The growing strength of the opponents to the measure was revealed in Friday's debate in the caucus, when an incident brought home to the sponsors of the bill the danger it faced. It occurred when Mr. Bartlett of Georgia drew from Representative Oscar W. Underwood an admission that in his belief the Glass-Owen bill was an "asset currency measure."

When it is recalled that Chairman Glass has all along been insisting that the pending measure does not provide for asset currency, and that the Democratic votes in the Senate and House against the Aldrich-Vreeland bill were cast in the negative because those Democrats were opposed to anything savoring of "asset currency," the significance of Mr. Underwood's admission can be appreciated.

Representative Henry of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Rules, who has been vigorously opposing the Glass-Owen bill, has taken prompt advantage of Mr. Underwood's admission that the bill is an asset currency measure. In a statement he issued to-night he says:

"The Baltimore platform declared against the Aldrich bill—an asset currency measure. On Friday Mr. Underwood freely admitted that this bill undeniably provides for asset currency. Practically every Democratic representative now freely admits that Underwood correctly interprets it.

"And most assuredly such being the case, the Democratic representatives are hesitant about embracing it as now written. The voters recently repudiated the Aldrich asset currency bill and have not yet passed upon this one. They have not reversed the commands of the Baltimore platform and instructed the representatives to fasten this huge asset system upon the country, and that, too, with an utter disregard for the rights of the farmers and wage-earners in every State of the Union.

"Those of us now who are insisting that if this country must go permanently to the doctrine of asset currency it should be fair to the farmer and allow him to have money based upon his assets upon the same terms through which it is accorded to the banker and commercialist.

Speaker Clark's Appeal.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, following the issuance of Representative Henry's statement, in which the latter tried to make capital out of Leader Underwood's admission that the Glass-Owen bill was an "asset currency" measure, issued a statement to-night making an appeal for support for the Currency bill. The Speaker's statement is interpreted as being intended to swing back into line those members who have been influenced by the arguments of the radical opponents of the measure. Here is the Speaker's clarion call:

"Public opinion is to the effect that we have one of the worst patchwork systems of finance known among men.

"Among the multitudinous promises made in the Baltimore platform was the promise of currency reform. That was next in importance to the promise of tariff revision downward.

"There is only one safe and honest rule of political conduct, and that is, after winning a victory at the polls, to redeem every promise authoritatively made in order to achieve the victory. In that way, and in that way only, can a political party hope to retain power. In that way, and in that way only, can a political party deserve to retain power.

"The first great promise—to revise the tariff downward—is now practically an accomplished fact.

"The redemption of the second great promise—the giving to the country of a better currency system—is just begun; that is to say, the Currency bill has not yet been presented to the House. Having passed the first stage, that is, action by the Democratic membership of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, whatever differences which exist among Democrats are being thrashed out in the caucus, the proper place to thrash them out. After caucus action, we will, as we have done on important questions for three years, present a solid front and send the bill to the Senate early in September.

"Abundant opportunity for debate and amendment will be offered. Nobody has any disposition to railroad it through either the Senate or the House.

"Originally Democrats were divided in opposition as to whether the currency question should be disposed of at this session or should be postponed till the regular session, but President Wilson, in the exercise of his constitutional function, delivered his currency message, urging action, since which event the public expects currency legislation at this session, and business men of all sorts and sizes, miners, merchants, manufacturers and bankers, desire that a bill shall be passed, thereby ending the uncertainty of the situation.

"A person does not have to read the Glass-Owen bill as perfect to believe that it is a great improvement on the present patchwork system.

Safeguards Peoples' Money.

"Among what will be counted among the good features of the bill by such great constituencies that I represent is that it makes provision in the savings department for loans on improved farming lands, a brand-new thing for national banks; another is the fact that it will tend to keep the peoples' money in the places where it is owned and not concentrate so much of it in one place; still another feature which rural folks will indorse is that it prohibits the loaning of the bank deposits for purposes of speculation in stocks and bonds; but the best feature of it is the governmental control of the national banking system.

"It is objected that it confers too much power on the Federal Reserve Board, but power must be lodged somewhere, in somebody, and it is better to lodge it in a Government Board than in private hands.

"A President's fame will depend largely upon the justice, wisdom, and patriotism with which the Federal Reserve Board uses its great powers and discharges its important duties. Consequently, as any President desires the good of the people and the whole people, and is jealous of his own fame, he will appoint only men of ability, character, and patriotism on the Federal Reserve Board, and then keep close watch on them, to the end that all the people may be treated impartially, and that our prosperity may increase.

"It is a thing incredible that any President will ever be so base or regard his own name so lightly as to abuse the stupendous trust commended to his keeping by the Glass-Owen Currency bill."

The Democratic insurgents have been attacking the bill as dangerous in its proposed grants of power to the Federal Reserve Board, condemning it as tending toward a political and financial monopoly under Federal control and manipulation, demanding recognition of agricultural paper when based on warehouse receipts for cotton, corn, and wheat as a basis for credit and currency, and criticising the bill as an asset currency plan in contravention of Democratic policy.

The votes to be taken the coming week will show whether the Democrats of the House intend to rally around the superstructure of the measure as presented to them with the modifications made by the Democrats of the Glass committee, or whether the framework of the measure is to be torn apart and the bill completely remodeled in caucus. Chairman Glass and his supporters say that they are sanguine over the prospects for the adoption of the measure with slight amendments.

These amendments include one to make it clear that agricultural paper will have proper recognition. But the opponents of the bill are asserting confidently that they intend to make radical changes in its terms and will have votes enough over the opposition of Chairman Glass and other leaders. With both the advocates and the opponents claiming the right of way, it is rather difficult to forecast the outcome, but there have been significant indications of growing strength among the opponents to the currency measure and of breaks in the ranks of Democratic regulars of the House who had been counted upon to support the bill.

Staunch Regulars Revolt.

Staunch regulars like Representatives Hardwick of Georgia, Bartlett of the same State, and Sims of Tennessee have turned their guns on the measure, and the two former have flatly stated that they would not support the bill as it stands. Representative Hardwick, Democratic veteran, and one of the readiest rough-and-tumble debaters in the House, threw down the gauntlet to the leaders on Friday.

Mr. Hardwick asserted that he intended to vote against the bill in the caucus, even if he should stand alone, whereupon Representative Andrew Jackson Montague, a member from Virginia, of which State he was formerly Governor, demanded to know from Mr. Hardwick whether his opposition was to be interpreted as an intention to bolt the action of the caucus.

Mr. Hardwick said he would answer that question by action at the proper time, and that it was not incumbent upon him to cross bridges which had not been reached.

When the Currency bill was submitted to the caucus last Monday, Chairman Glass and the leaders arranged for eight hours' general debate, and thought the bill would be closed in caucus within the week. They expect that the measure could be reported to the House with caucus approval in the coming week.

These hopes have been shattered. Already an entire week has been given over to general debate. To-morrow two more hours of debate will open, with prospects for an extension of the discussion, and it will be Tuesday or Wednesday before the bill will be taken up for amendment.

The prolongation of debate is the result of the headway made by the insurgents in their attack on the bill. This was the first point scored by the radicals. The next victory came when Mr. Underwood, realizing the headway that the radicals were making in their campaign for recognition of agricultural credit paper, suggested a compromise by which the words "or other securities" be stricken from the "rediscount" section of the bill, and other language substituted to make plain the purpose to recognize for credit and currency purposes the notes and bills of exchange based on warehouse receipts for staple crops.

Another significant development last week was the issuance of President Wilson's statement urging that rural credits legislation be postponed until the regular session next Winter. The President's statement was expected to swing support away from those radicals who were insisting upon the agricultural credit amendments. But the White House appeal had no effect upon the insurgents.

Following President Wilson's statement Representative Henry of Texas read to the House an extract from a speech made by William J. Bryan when the latter was in Congress, in which Mr. Bryan, then opposing the Cleveland Administration, said he had a duty to perform because he represented a great constituency of his own out in Nebraska, and could not follow the Administration.

OUR TUBLESS TENEMENTS.

A. I. C. P.'s Plan for the Establishment of a Public Laundry.

Thirty-six per cent. of the tenement dwellers in three typical congested sections of this city may fitly lay claim to the appellation of "the great unwashed"—a claim justified by the fact that the rooms they occupy have no washtubs or other laundry facilities.

With a view to determining the need of the establishment in New York of public wash houses, such as have been in operation for some years in European cities and in a number of other American municipalities, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, through its Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene, has been making an investigation in three widely separated parts of the city.

In the Hudson Park district of Greenwich Village, comprising seventy-eight blocks with a population of 53,000, the percentage of families without washtubs was found to be 43, while 94 per cent. did not enjoy even the privilege of hot water from a faucet supply. Conditions were almost as bad in the district bounded by Twenty-eighth and Forty-eighth Streets, Third Avenue, and the East River, in which, of a population of 78,850, 28,880, or 36 per cent., were similarly situated. In the region to the east of Franklin Square 27 per cent. of the 35,000 inhabitants had no washtubs, and 72 per cent. were without a hot water supply.

"It is remarkable," said Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, who, as Superintendent of the bureau, has been making the investigation, "that New York should have lagged so far behind in the establishment of public wash houses. While from a housing standpoint they may not be the ultimate solution of the laundry problem, they have been for a long time, nevertheless, urgently demanded by living conditions as a necessary palliative, or at least a temporary expedient. If they can be a success in cities like Baltimore and Philadelphia, cities where, in contrast to New York, a large percentage of the people live in small private houses with comparatively excellent facilities for washing and drying clothes, the indications are that if established here under good management, with a modern equipment and with an effective public introduction, they would meet with a surprising degree of success and would be of positive value from an economic as well as a sanitary standpoint.

"The Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene has attempted to discover the part of the city in which such an institution is most needed. It is hoped that eventually public washhouses will be established and operated by the city itself, possibly in connection with the public baths now under municipal management. This is the plan largely adopted elsewhere. The Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene is desirous of trying out the experiment, and if it proves a worth-while activity it will urge upon the city the adoption of its equipment. The bureau hopes to determine, by the establishment of a washhouse, whether or not it is a public necessity. Should it prove to be of service the municipality will be urged to perpetuate its existence and to meet further demands along this line."

A well equipped municipal wash house like those found in Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, and a number of other American cities would give to the housewives (and the men, too, for they have been found to appreciate the privileges offered) of the neighborhood a light, well ventilated room, clean washtubs, plenty of hot water, soap, soda, starch, blueing, &c., the use of electric irons, ironing boards, baskets, scrubbing boards, wringers, &c., and of a rapid steam dryer. A day nursery ought also, Dr. Armstrong thinks, to be an adjunct to the establishment, so that mothers may be able to leave their ill-appointed kitchens for the wash house, and all this could be furnished to patrons at a charge of 3 cents an hour. The cost of such equipment for a wash house serving the needs of a neighborhood in which all the patrons lived within walking distance would not exceed $800 or $900.

Baltimore is the American city having the largest number of public laundries—five—the patronage of which in 1912 was 22,000. London has thirty-five, used in 1911 by 977,000 men and women at a charge of 2 cents an hour.

Seek Publicity Expert for Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The office of Public Roads in the Agricultural Department, through the United States Civil Service Commission, needs a publicity expert, who will receive $8 a day "when employed." Incidentally the commission will create an eligible list of publicity experts from those passing the test, who will be appointed to "positions requiring similar qualifications" as they may occur. Applicants should write to the Civil Service Commission in Washington or any of its branches in the principal cities.

APPEAL TO WILSON FOR NEGRO CLERKS

Colored People's Association Protests Against Alleged Federal Discrimination.

OBJECTS TO ISOLATION

Government Sets Colored Apart as If Contact with Them Were Contamination, Protest Says.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sent this letter to President Wilson charging that under his Administration the Federal Government for the first time has discriminated on the ground of color among its civilian employes:

New York, Aug. 15, 1913.

To Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Board of Directors, respectfully protests against the policy of your Administration in segregating the colored employes in the departments at Washington. It realizes that this new and radical departure has been recommended, and is now being defended, on the ground that by giving certain bureaus or sections wholly to colored employes they are thereby rendered safer in possession of their offices and are less likely to be ousted or discriminated against. We believe this reasoning to be fallacious. It is based on a failure to appreciate the deeper significance of the new policy; to understand how far reaching the effects of such a drawing of caste lines by the Federal Government may be, and how humiliating it is to the men thus stigmatized.

Never before has the Federal Government discriminated against its civilian employes on the ground of color. Every such act heretofore has been that of an individual State. The very presence of the Capitol and of the Federal flag has drawn colored people to the District of Columbia in the belief that living there under the shadow of the National Government itself they were safe from the persecution and discrimination which follow them elsewhere because of their dark skins. To-day they learn that, though their ancestors have fought in every war in behalf of the United States, in the fiftieth year after Gettysburg and emancipation, this Government, founder on the theory of complete equality and freedom for all citizens, has established two classes among its civilian employes. It has set the colored apart as if mere contact with them were contamination. The efficiency of their labor, the principles of scientific management are disregarded, the possibilities of promotion if not now will soon be severely limited. To them is held out only the prospect of mere subordinate routine service without the stimulus of advancement to high office by merit, a right deemed inviolable for all white natives as for the children of the foreign born, of Italians, French, and Russians, Jews, and Christians who are now entering the Government service. For to such limitation this segregation will inevitably lead.

Who took the trouble to ascertain what our colored clerks thought about this order, to which their consent was never asked? Behind screens and closed doors they now sit apart as though leprous. Men and women alike have the badge of inferiority pressed upon them by Government decree. How long will it be before the hateful epithets of "nigger" and "Jim Crow" are openly applied to these sections? Let any one experienced in Washington affairs, or any trained newspaper correspondent answer. The colored people themselves will tell you how soon sensitive and high-minded members of their race will refuse to enter the Government service which thus decrees what is to them the most hateful kind of discrimination. Indeed, there is a widespread belief among them that this is the very purpose of these unwarrantable orders. And wherever there are men who rob the negroes of their votes, who exploit and degrade and insult and lynch those whom they call their inferiors, there this mistaken action of the Federal Government will be cited as the warrant for new racial outrages that cry out to high heaven for redress. Who shall say where discrimination, once begun, shall cease? Who can deny that every act of discrimination the world over breeds fresh injustice?

For the lowly of all classes you have lifted up your voice and not in vain. Shall ten millions of our citizens say that their civic liberties and rights are not safe in your hands? To ask the question is to answer it. They desire a "New Freedom," too, Mr. President, yet they include in that term nothing else than the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution under which they believe they should be protected from persecution based upon a physical quality with which Divine Providence has endowed them.

They ask therefore that you, born of a great section which prides itself upon its chivalry toward the humble and the weak, prevent a gross injustice which is an injustice none the less because it was actuated in some quarters by a genuine desire to aid those now discriminated against.

Yours for justice,

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

The letter bore the signatures of Moorfield Storey, President; W. E. B. Du Bois, Director of Publicity, and Oswald Garrison Villard, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

A CONGRESS OF NEGROES.

Business League and Other Organizations Will Meet in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Prominent negroes from all section of the country will be attendance at the fourteenth annual convention of the National Negro Business League, which will open here this week. The League of Negro Bankers, the Negro Press Association, the Negro Bar Association, the Negro Funeral Directors' Association, the Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, and other organizations affiliated with the league will also hold meetings during the week.

Booker T. Washington, founder and President of the league, is scheduled to deliver his annual address on Wednesday night, and the convention will continue until the end of the week.

Statistics compiled by the league show that since its organization in Boston, thirteen years ago, sixty-three banks and more than 10,000 business establishments, controlled and operated by negroes, have come into existence.

BLOCKED FIRE AUTO.

Peddler Fined $10 for Causing Collision in Which Woman Was Hurt.

Magistrate Freschi fined Harry Holland of 305 East 103d Street $10 in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday for interfering with fire apparatus.

Sebastian Bucher, chauffeur for Peter Sloan, acting Deputy Chief of the Bronx, said that he was responding to an alarm for a fire at 1,237 Webster Avenue, late last night, when Holland, who was driving a peddler's wagon, got in front of him at 149th Street and Melrose Avenue, and refused to get out of the way. There was a collision and Mrs. Kate Burns of 70 West 109th Street, was knocked down and bruised severely. Bucher said that he rang his bell loudly, and that when he tried to turn into Melrose Avenue Holland turned his horse in the same direction and the collision followed.

CALLS BROTHER A BURGLAR

Supple Arrested for Robbing His Relative's Apartment.

Upon a charge of burglary preferred by his brother, Bernard Supple of 166 East 117th Street was before Magistrate Freschi in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning. He was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

James Supple testified that Bernard came to his home at 1,412 Franklin Avenue on Aug. 15 and told the janitor that he wanted to get into his brother's apartments. He could not unlock the door with the key, and the janitor, M. Danielson, permitted the young man to enter by the fire escape. It was alleged that while in the apartment he stole two silver watches and other articles of value. He was arrested by Detective Cavanaugh of the Tremont Avenue Station on Saturday night and confessed his guilt.

HEALY RAIDS TO GRAND JURY

Members Will Investigate Efforts to Confuse Witnesses Against Police.

When the Grand Jury begins an investigation to-day into the police raids last week in Healy's restaurant, at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, it is said it will take up as one phase of the case the transfer of Acting Captain Hart from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station on the day of the hearing of the charges against Inspector Dwyer and policemen who participated in the raids in the Magistrate's court. The Grand Jury, it is understood, will also inquire into the activities of those who attempted to conceal the names of the accused policemen in the West Side Court. Another matter which warrants investigation by the Grand Jury, it is said, is the fact that when the accused policemen were called to trial before Magistrate Deuel at least a dozen other policemen were inside the railing of the courtroom in front of the Magistrate's bench, a space occupied usually only by those directly interested in the trial.

Policemen not immediately concerned with the case before the Magistrate, and having other prisoners, wait with them in an anteroom ordinarily, and the Grand Jury, it is said, will want to know whether these extra policemen were put in front of the bench to hamper the complaining witnesses in making their identification of the policemen charged with having taken part in the Healy raids.

District Attorney Whitman was out of town yesterday, and at his home it was said that he would not return until Tuesday, but his absence will not hamper the Grand Jury investigation into police oppression, for Mr. Whitman has selected Assistant District Attorneys Ellison and Rubin to prepare the case against the accused men for presentation to the Grand Jury to-day. The question of voting indictments against Inspector Dwyer and his subordinates will not be taken up until Thursday, probably. It is known that District Attorney Whitman expects to have no trouble in making positive identifications of Policemen Hoffman and Rodman, as James A. Hebron, the actor, who brought the charge of assault against them, is said to have a flashlight photograph which shows him in their hands.

REMEDY FOR BILLBOARDS.

State Constitution Must Be Amended, Mayor's Commission Says.

The Billboard Advertising Commission, appointed last November, has submitted its report to Mayor Gaynor. In it the evils of the billboard nuisance are pointed out, and the remedy recommended by way of an amendment to the State Constitution.

The commission suggests that the different city departments having jurisdiction in the matter of public safety and health exercise a closer co-operative control, but adds that the situation cannot be effectively handled until the State Constitution gives warrant to the Legislature and the courts to regulate billboard advertising on the ground of public beauty.

New York probably has more billboards, roof signs and illuminated advertising signs than any other city in the world. It is urged by the commission that as well as having an undesirable effect on the orderly growth of the city, such signs are an injury to property values in their neighborhood, are in some instances dangerous to life and limb, increase the fire risk, and afford concealment for the collection of rubbish, filth and garbage.

MAINE HAS REAL HUMOR.

New York Brand Not Comparable, Says Sewell Ford.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Aug. 17.—At the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Levant, near Bangor, Thursday, Sewell Ford of New York, a native of Levant, was the principal speaker, and he attracted far more attention than did the Governor of Maine, another native son who spoke.

"In a recent letter from my father," Mr. Ford said, "he wrote me that he understood that I was coming to Levant to be the orator of the day. I trust that the rumor has not spread very widely, for oratory is hardly in my line; besides, I do not believe you want to be orated at.

"Being a native son, one of the kind who comes back after many years to the place where he first saw the light, is rather a new experience for me, but I like it first rate. My welcome here has been a most hearty one in spite of the fact that Levant must take the blame for my origin. It was here, over on the Horseback, where I made my début in society. I remember the incident quite well. We had one of those old-fashioned snowstorms with big white drifts that piled the road full. I did not complain of the weather, but I kept up the deuce of thinking. Finally, after I stood for another whole Winter of it, I decided that in Levant we did not have a real climate—just weather.

"Perhaps you remember how Bill Nye—who was born here at Shirley's Mills—began his autobiography. 'At the age of 2,' said Nye, 'I took my parents by the hand and led them West.' That is just what I did, but I did not wait to think so long about it. I advised my father to go to Kansas, where the climate was warmer. I hate to admit it, but that was hardly the right kind of advice. Kansas was not the earthly paradise I had thought, so after four or five years we came back to Maine.

"I must have been quite a help on the farm for the next few years. I remember filling the woodbox at least once, and when Uncle Will drove to Bangor with green corn, I went along and held the horses.

"While I do not intend to inflict upon you the details of my personal history, still it seems proper and fitting that as a Levant boy I should tell you something of how I have spent the many years since I left. Perhaps, also, some of you will expect me to explain the unfortunate set of circumstances which have led to my coming back to you branded as a humorous author.

"As a matter of fact, I have not intended to be humorous. My young ambition was to become a smuggler; one of the bold, daring, black-mustached individuals, but somehow that scheme did not work out. I drifted into newspaper work; then into fiction. Those 'Shorty McCabe' and 'Torchy' stories of mine, you know, are supposed to be funny. They pass for the genuine city-bred New York humor, born of the streets and the skyscrapers, but the real kind of humor—if it is humor at all—is the State of Maine kind, the kind that I used to hear in the field and in the town meetings and exchanged over the cracker box at the grocery. This is the kind that was born in Bill Nye and Artemas Ward.

"So, you see that when you are taking stock of your social products, you must reckon in humor, and I assure you that there is more of it in one Maine village than in the whole of New York City; and if you prune it carefully, sift it properly and mark it judiciously, it can be made a more or less profitable crop. Anyway, I leave the suggestion with you. It is more useful than any advice I can give you about building silos or running incubators."

CALLS HIM PICKPOCKET.

Woman Clings to Her Purse and Watches for a Policeman.

Accused by Mrs. Bessie Halpern of 43 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, with having approached her with intent to pick her pocket, Hyman Askans of 341 Third Street was held in $3,000 bail yesterday for examination in Jefferson Market Court to-day on two charges of disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Halpern had the man arrested on Saturday when Askans tried to sell her some jewelry on the Bowry. Throughout their conversation, which began when he met her coming from the Dry Dock Bank, she held tightly to her purse, which contained $200, and kept watch for a policeman. Her suspicions were due to the fact that last April in the Bowery a pickpocket made away with her purse containing $50, and, according to the story she told Magistrate Levy in court yesterday, Askans was the man who did it.

She also told the court that on Saturday night, after the arrest was made, two of his friends visited her at her home and told her she would be killed if she testified against Askans.

HOUSE CANAL FORCE IN FINE BUILDINGS

Work Begun on Home for Governor as Part of Ambitious Plans Made by Goethals.

MOSTLY ON PACIFIC SIDE

Metcalfe Head of Department of Civil Administration and Not Governor, as Reported.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 8.—The arrival in Panama of Richard Lee Metcalfe, the new member of the Isthmian Canal Commission appointed by President Wilson, has given rise to much speculation here as to who will be the first Governor of the Panama Canal when the waterway is completed. Despite cables sent from here to the contrary, Mr. Metcalfe is not the Governor of the Canal Zone, and he has entered only upon the duties as head of the Department of Civil Administration. In this position Mr. Metcalfe will receive $14,000 a year. The Governor, when one is finally appointed, will receive $10,000.

Work has begun on the new building which is to be the home of the Canal Governor of the future. Fine buildings for the permanent administrative forces of the canal form one of the features of the plans that Col. Goethals has made. To assist in carrying out this part of the plan Austin W. Lord of New York, an architect, has been in Panama making studies of sites and determining by conferences with the officers now in charge of various parts of the work just what kind of office arrangements will be required by their departments in the future.

At present the head administrative office is in Culebra, where the Chairman and chief engineer and his immediate assistants have their offices. In addition there is a large building in Ancon, where the health and civil administration forces do their work, and the central offices of the Panama Railroad are in Colon. The three construction divisions have offices at Gatun, Empire, and Corozal, respectively. The Subsistence Department has its headquarters in Cristobal, and the Quartermasters Department in Culebra. The offices of the mechanical division are at the Gorgona shops.

It is planned to concentrate most of these offices in one general headquarters to be housed in a building on the south slope of Ancon Hill, overlooking the Pacific entrance to the canal. Of course, there will be a much smaller administrative force when the canal is in operation than at present, and yet under one or another head there will be represented all of the present departments. The headquarters of the Panama Railroad, which has been in Colon since 1850, will be at Balboa in the general administration building, and there, too, will be the centre of all the official life that looks to the Superintendent of the Panama Canal for guidance. In the harbor will be the Quarantine Station, guarding the world against the fever ports of the west coast of South and Central America; on the flatlands alongside the canal will be the marine shops. Except for small field offices at the Cristobal terminal, at the locks, and at the army camp opposite Culebra, all the administrative offices will be at the Pacific entrance.

The site for the new administration building overlooks the Pacific entrance and is only half a mile from the limits of the City of Panama. The new tramway will run past the door and thus will place the building within twenty minutes by street car of the new railroad station in Panama, and within fifteen minutes of the business centre of the city.

One can scarcely imagine a site more beautiful. Across the valley of the Rio Grande pile up the hills; between lies the busy Port of Balboa and the canal; seaward the bay is gemmed with half a dozen islands, and on the flats between the bay and the hill on which the building stands will be a military reservation.

SAVED FROM BICHLORIDE.

Prompt Measures Drew Poison from Woman Who Took It by Mistake.

Mrs. Marie Alseeser of 1,034 Simpson Street ran into the office of Dr. Daniel F. Shields at 1,024 Simpson Street late yesterday afternoon and told him that she had taken bichloride of mercury by mistake. Dr. Shields administered an antidote and sent for Dr. Schmaskin of Lebanon Hospital. He applied a stomach pump, and it was said after the woman received this treatment that she was out of danger.

Mrs. Alseeser mistook the bichloride tablet for medicine which stood near the bottle containing it in a closet in her home.

BLOODGOOD IS RECOVERING.

Broker Who Tried Suicide Will Quit Bellevue in a Few Days.

It was said at Bellevue Hospital last night that the condition of Harry Lattimer Bloodgood, the broker who on Saturday night attempted to commit suicide in his apartments at 148 East Thirty-sixth Street by inhaling gas, was so much improved that he would be able to depart from the hospital in a few days.

His mother called at the hospital in the afternoon and spent some time at his bedside.

Resinol Soap *does* what cosmetics are supposed to do.

WHEN you wash your face do you realize that it is not enough to remove the dirt—that your skin needs a soothing, healing influence to keep your complexion fresh and free from blemish?

Ordinary toilet soaps do not assert this influence. Many of them contain free alkali which dries the skin and destroys its delicate texture. Even the best of such soaps can only clean, they cannot protect the skin. Resinol Soap, besides being an absolutely pure toilet soap, contains the Resinol balsams, the soothing, antiseptic properties of which are known throughout the medical profession. That is why Resinol Soap does for the skin what cosmetics are supposed to do—it insures not only a clean skin, but a healthy skin, and a fair, clear complexion.

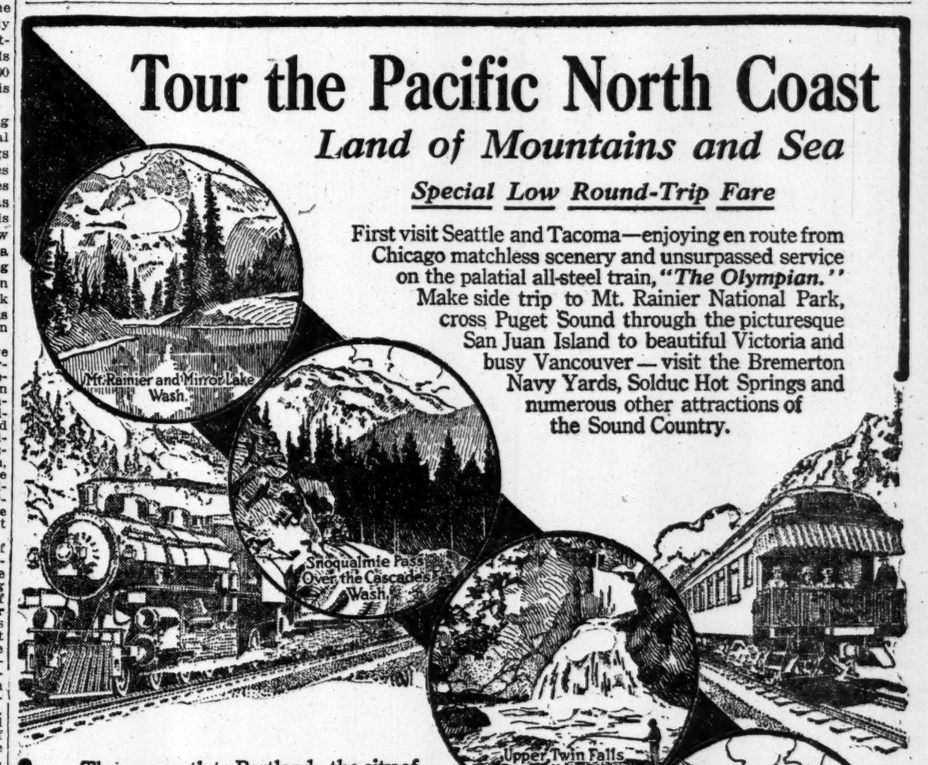
Resinol Soap 25c. per cake wherever toilet goods are sold. For guest-room size cake free, send to Dept. 3T, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Tour the Pacific North Coast

Land of Mountains and Sea

Special Low Round-Trip Fare

First visit Seattle and Tacoma—enjoying en route from Chicago matchless scenery and unsurpassed service on the palatial all-steel train, *"The Olympian."* Make side trip to Mt. Rainier National Park, cross Puget Sound through the picturesque San Juan Island to beautiful Victoria and busy Vancouver—visit the Bremerton Navy Yards, Solduc Hot Springs and numerous other attractions of the Sound Country.


Mt. Rainier and Mirror Lake, Wash.
Snoqualmie Pass Over the Cascades, Wash.
Upper Twin Falls Snoqualmie River, Wash.
"The Olympian" entering the Rockies, Montana

Then on south to Portland—the city of roses—and home on either *"The Olympian"* or *"The Columbian"* via same route as used going, or on *"The Portland-Puget Sound Express"* through Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, with stop-over on the way at Salt Lake City and Denver if desired.

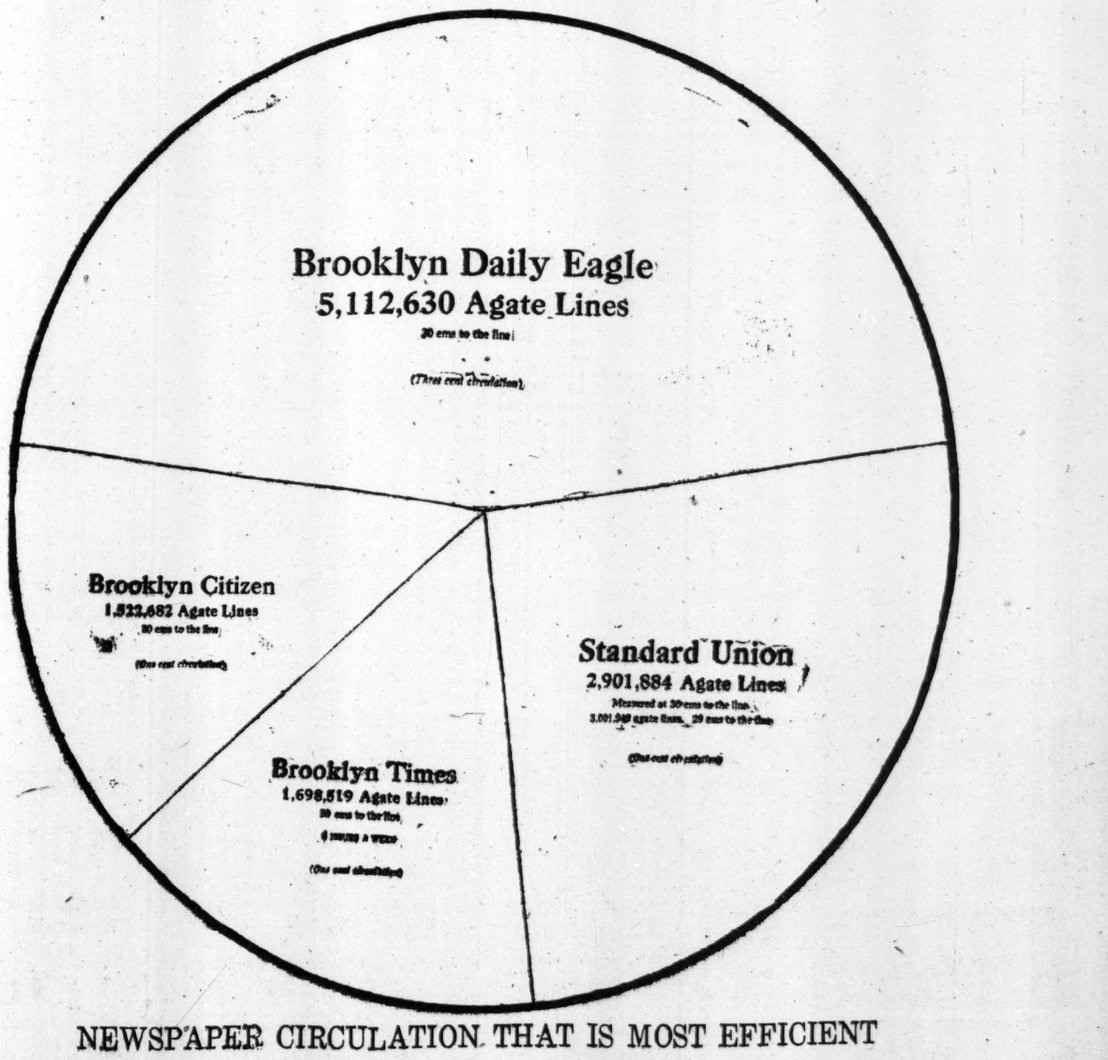
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Send for copy of *"The Trail of the Olympian"* and ask for full information about fares, etc. Address

G. L. COBB, General Agent Passenger Department,
1200 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Brooklyn, New York Population 1,750,000

Advertising Records of Newspapers for First Half of 1913



NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION THAT IS MOST EFFICIENT

RECKLESS circulation claims are no longer taken seriously by the advertisers. They have learned by experience that the medium which spreads most effectively their daily advertising message is the one that has the *esteem of its readers,* and one that *reaches the innermost circles of the home.* These are two of many reasons why The Eagle stands so high as an advertising medium. *The Eagle is a high class newspaper with a high class clientele. The tremendous buying power of its readers makes its advertising columns profitable to advertisers.*

FIRE INSURANCE RATES EXCESSIVE

Supt. Emmet Lays Blame for Local Conditions on Fire Insurance Exchange.

VIRTUALLY HAS A MONOPOLY

Criticises Its Methods in Report to State Department and Suggests Changes In Them.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange is severely criticised in a report made by examiners of the New York Insurance Department just filed by Superintendent William T. Emmet. Rates fixed by it are declared to be excessive, the profits of companies much higher here than in other parts of the United States, and favoritism and inequalities are charged.

"On the whole," says the report, "the exchange was found to be a powerful machine, efficiently organized for its purposes. It has been able to prevent stock company competition from gaining a foothold in its territory. This condition has been largely brought about by the exchange's control over brokers. The successful elimination of competition has enabled the exchange to maintain rates at a much higher level than necessary to pay for losses, expenses, reserves, and a fair profit. Members of the exchange have a virtual monopoly of fire insurance in New York City, thus absolutely controlling rates on almost all classes of risks."

Of the general advance in rates in this city after the San Francisco fire, made by the companies to restore their reserves, the report says:

The San Francisco advance is an excellent illustration on a large scale of the remarkable and unique privilege enjoyed by fire insurance companies in being permitted to combine to make rates. By means of compacts, insurance companies have it within their power to fix rates, at least temporarily, at any level they desire regardless of conditions, local experience or class experience.

In applying the San Francisco advance, the Exchange was instrumental in perpetrating an injustice upon the insuring public of New York City as a whole. Assuming that necessity existed for such a step, the burden should have been equitably distributed over the entire country, or at least over the conflagration areas of the country. As it was rates were not advanced everywhere, nor was such advance uniformly maintained where it had been effected.

High Profits on Excessive Rates.

Concerning the profits of the companies that are members of the Exchange the report says:

From available statistics, it appears that on a total premium income in Exchange territory of $276,800,000 for the thirteen-year period ended June 30, 1912, the Exchange companies have apparently made an underwriting profit of 14 per cent. This, with an estimated investment profit of better than 2 per cent. on reserves, indicates a gross average profit of better than 16 per cent. derived from underwriting and exclusive of interest on capital and surplus. This estimate, indicating that rates for the thirteen-year period averaged excessively high in New York City, is amply confirmed by figures compiled by the New York Fire Patrol and the Brooklyn Fire Salvage Corps, as well as by extracts of correspondence quoted in this report. The underwriting profit of 14 per cent. compares with an approximate underwriting profit of 5 per cent. for the entire country for the last thirty years.

The report on the New York Fire Insurance Exchange is the first fruit of a law which took effect Sept. 1, 1911, bringing ratemaking associations under the supervision of the Insurance Department. The bill was introduced by James J. Hoey, now Second Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, who was then Chairman of the Assembly Insurance Committee. The examination of the Exchange was made by Samuel Deutschberger, assisted by Ernest Willvonseder and Edward J. O'Dea.

The Exchange, an unincorporated body, was organized March 8, 1899, and comprises in its membership officers of local fire insurance companies and managers and head agents of out-of-town companies. The area of operation of the Exchange is the Metropolitan district, exclusive of its suburban portions. The principal objects to be attained by the Exchange are the fixing of adequate rates to be charged for risks or classes of risks, and the regulation of the brokerage business and rates of commission. It is estimated that there are more than 300,000 buildings in the territory of the Exchange; these buildings and their contents are rated either by minimum class rates or by schedule, and, in some instances, by special flat rates.

How Premium Rates Were Advanced.

The examination of the Exchange disclosed that various district charges, levied by predecessors of the Exchange for reasons no longer known, were until this year still being collected. "The continued imposition of these charges for more than thirteen years," says the report, "cannot be regarded otherwise than as an unreasonable and arbbitrary exercise of its powers, especially in view of the exemption from these charges of favored risks, as, for example, sugar refineries and electric light and power plants."

When the Exchange was organized, it took over all the surveys and rates of the old tariff association, and a series of rate advances were put into effect, culminating in December 1902, in the perecntage advances in Brooklyn for inadequate water supply. The advances were followed in the course of years by numerous rate changes, the most important of which, including the Brooklyn advances of December, 1902, were the reduction or "Equalization of Rates" in 1903, the San Francisco advance of 1906, and its subsequent remission, the reduction allowance for the high pressure systems, the clothing advance and the omnibus tenant charge.

The Exchange is criticised for its tardiness in recognizing improvements and making reductions therefor in Brooklyn after the advance of 1902, and the report states there are at the present time large districts considerably improved and amply supplied with water which have received no recognition whatever and which are now being penalized to the same extent as in 1902. The report further states that this condition is now in a fair way toward proper settlement by the Exchange, due to a hearing held before Supt. Emmet following the filing of complaints with the Insurance Department.

Advances in rates made by the Exchange on May 4, 1906, following the San Francisco earthquake, ranged from 10 per cent. to 28 per cent. over the then current rates, and tended to produce an estimated premium increase of $2,000,000 per annum, or an avrage increase of 10 per cent. The San Francisco advance was modified in December, 1908, as to certain risks in the district supplied with the separate high pressure service, and on Dec. 14, 1910, the advance was further modified throughout the city. This action still left in force a considerable proportion of the original advance.

While it was admitted that the protection against fire hazards in high pressure zones had been materially increased, the reduction in rates was not extended to include all risks affected, and a number of important classes are now receiving rates relatively higher than those existing before the San Francisco advance and the installation of the high pressure system.

Some Changes Recommended.

The charge is also made that important rate changes were based upon incomplete and unsatisfactory statistics. The report closes with eight recommendations, which briefly stated are as follows:

1.—That the Exchange begin the systematic collection of loss figures as well as amounts at risk in addition to its present practice of collating the premiums written in its territory, this with a view of testing in the aggregate the results of its rating methods.

2.—That effective measures should be adopted in order to enable the Exchange to obtain the experience of companies on the various classes rated by it, it being incumbent upon the companies, who receive the benefits of association, to assist in making equitable rates, and, if necessary for that purpose, to adopt a common system of classification.

3.—That the numerous rules of the Exchange affecting its methods of rating should be collated and overhauled, and where it has been found in practice that a rule works hardship or injustice that it should be properly modified. It is also suggested that the rules should be kept in such form as to be easily accessible to brokers and others interested.

4.—That the exposure table and the rules for its application be immediately modified so that the results shall be more in accord with reason and equity.

5. That the schedules of risks which constitute direct exposures to other risks should be available to all owners and tenants of the latter not only as a matter of equity, but also to afford them opportunity to have, if possible, improper hazardous conditions remedied.

6. That the palpable discrimination between sprinklered risks rated on the Restricted Sprinkler Schedule and sprinklered risks rated on other schedules be removed.

7. That the Exchange enhance its value as a public service institution by co-operating with the Fire Prevention Bureau, with a view of having the conditions disclosed by its inspections and known to be illegal reported to the bureau, in order that such conditions may be speedily removed.

8. That the Exchange should to the extent of its ability discourage trade agreements and monopolies tending to advance the cost of approved fire prevention devices to improper levels.

Copies of the report may be obtained from Supt. Emmet.

CREMATORY BURNING OIL.

Soon to be Built by U. S. Government at Ancon, Canal Zone.

The United States is soon to build the first crematory using oil as a fuel for cremating bodies. Incidentally the crematory, which is to be located at Ancon, in the Panama Canal Zone, is to be the only Government owned crematory in existence.

Word has reached New York that the succesful bidder for the building of the plant was the Jarvis Engineering Company of Boston, which is to construct the building at a cost of $4,370. The contract calls for two retorts, each equipped with two burners. The retorts are to be placed side by side and so arranged that repairs can be made in one while the other is in operation. They are required to be absolutely free from smoke, noise or odor, with an elapsed time for a complete incineration of not to exceed two hours. The retorts are to be provided with a positive means of collecting and removing the ashes after each cremation.

The use of oil as fuel is not to be the only new feature of this the most modern cremation plant. The oil pumps and air blowers are to be driven, according to the official report just issued by Col. Goethals, by 220-volt, 25-cycle, 3-phase, alternating current electric motors, equipped with rheostats and switches mounted on a suitable panelboard. The drives from the motors to the air blower and oil pump will be noiseless, and will be effected either by direct gearing or silent chain. The burners are of a type that will permit proper regulation of the mixture of oil and air. The oil line will be fitted with two duplex strainers, one placed on the suction line between storage tank and pump, and the other upon the discharge line between pump and heater. An oil heater, using charcoal as fuel, will be installed to heat the oil before it enters the burners. The contractor is to furnish the cast iron fronts for the retorts, all doors and fixtures for operating same, any special tile required, and all necessary fittings. He is also to furnish the services of an expert to supervise the erection of the crematory, and to instruct the commission's operator. The Canal Commission will supply all the common building material, erect the oil storage tank, and furnish the necessary labor.

The equipment supplied by the contractor is to include 200 two-quart polished copper cans and 100 one-quart polished copper cans as ash containers.

SUGAR SCHEDULE NEXT.

Democratic Leaders Expect to Keep Sugar on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Tariff consideration will be enlivened this week by discussion of the sugar schedule, the chief bone of contention in the tariff bill.

Democratic leaders insist that the free sugar proposal will carry, despite rumors of possible defections from the party standard. Senators Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana will vote against the Administration schedule, but the leaders do not fear that any Western Senators, upon whom minority leaders cast longing eyes, will support any proposed amendment.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, believes that the fight on sugar should not take more than two or three days, and that free wool should be disposed of in as short a time, after which rapid progress through the remaining schedulese should be made.

Debate is certain to be prolonged, however, on the cotton schedule, after which the income tax and administrative section and the cotton futurese tax amendment will present problems for much debate. It will be well into September, if not later, before the tariff is ready for conference.

SEND FERRONE TO BELLEVUE

Shoemaker Held In Inwood Murder Goes to Observation Ward.

Marinia Ferrone, the Italian shoemaker, who was captured half drowned astride a log in the Hudson on Friday as he was trying to paddle toward the Jersey shore, and who was arrested on suspicion of having killed Mrs. Salvatrice Giordano, whose body was found in Cold Spring Grove in Inwood on last Sunday night, is now in the observation ward at Bellevue Hospital, where Gregoria Giordano, the husband of the murdered woman, who was arrested in connection with the crime, was held.

Ferrone was discharged at 6 o'clock last evening from the Washington Heights Hospital, where he was taken on Friday in an ambulance suffering from immersion. He was taken at once by Detective Foley to the West 152d Street Station, where Lieut. Brown decided that he should be sent to Bellevue.

At the hospital it was said yesterday that Giordano had improved so rapidly that he would probably be able to depart in a day or so. Detectives Hawkins and Haggerty went to Mott Street yesterday to talk with relatives of the murdered woman. Up to a late hour last night they had not returned to the station, and the results of their investigations could not be learned.

FLEET MANOEUVRES TO-DAY

Battleships to Leave Newport for Practice in Block Island Sound.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—Ending his tour of inspection at the naval station, Secretary Daniels sailed on board the Dolphin to-night for Washington via New York.

Before he left it was announced that to-morrow morning the Atlantic fleet would sail for manoeuvres in Block Island Sound. At the end of the week they will proceed to Hampton Roads, where the midshipmen will end their Summer's cruise.

RAN OUT A LIVING TORCH.

Domestic Put Alcohol on a Fire and Is Now Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 17.—Julia Darhon, a domestic in the employ of George W. Brush, Harbor Master, is dying at the Greenwich Hospital.

This morning she seized a can containing alcohol by mistake for kerosene and poured it on a slow kitchen fire. An explosion followed, and she ran out a blazing torch, suffering terrible burns. The house was saved by the use of garden hose.

HURLED FROM LINER; PICKED UP IN SOUND

Brooklyn Man, Going to Newport on the Priscilla, Clubbed and Thrown Overboard.

KEPT AFLOAT 40 MINUTES

Then the Tennessee Hears His Cries, Sights Him, and Hauls Him Aboard—Will Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17.—Clubbed over the head and thrown overboard from the Fall River liner Priscilla, two miles west of the Cornfield Light in Long Island Sound, Hugh Sullivan, 28, was picked up about midnight by the Bay State liner Tennessee and brought to this port. Sullivan was badly cut about the head and was exhausted from his struggle in the water. He was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital, where it was stated to-night that he would soon recover.

Sullivan, whose parents live in Newport, was on his way to spend his vacation with them. He is a salesman employed by the Sorosis Shoe Company at 64 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

Sullivan went aboard the Priscilla in New York about 5 o'clock yesterday. At 11 o'clock he went out on the deck where the orchestra was playing, and was drawn into an altercation with another passenger.

Sullivan said at the hospital to-day that he remembered being rushed to the rail, clubbed over the head and striking the water. He struggled to keep himself afloat and after forty minutes saw a light, which proved to be that of the Tennessee.

Pilot Warren Brown on the Tennessee heard the man's faint cry for help and immediately ordered the engines stopped.

A bright moonlight lit up the Sound, and there was practically no sea. Brown, swinging his searchlight, soon sighted the man in the water and headed the steamer toward him. Passengers, aroused by the cry of "Man overboard!" hastened to the rail, and several threw over life buoys. One fell close to Sullivan, who grasped it, and then became practically unconscious. A boat was lowered and took him aboard. Capt. Enos directed that the man receive every care, and on his arrival here sent him to the hospital.

SEEKS DEATH A THIRD TIME.

Girl in Hospital Suffering from Poison—Mercury, Police Believe.

According tos tatements made by her brother, Anna Wilson, 20 years old, of 152 West 143d Street, last night made her third attempt at suicide within the last year, and she is now in Harlem Hospital a prisoner suffering from a poison believed to be bichlohide of mercury. On the two previous occasions when the young woman tried to kill herself, it is said, she jumped in front of Subway trains, but escaped serious injury. She was arrested both times, but the charges against her were dismissed.

Last night the young woman, her younger sister and her older brother, Benjamin, were sitting in their apartment, the brother told the police, when Anna suddenly jumped up and ran into another room. A few minutes later she was followed by her sister, he continued, who found her lying on a table. She stood up when the sister entered, and was still standing when the younger girl went out again. Very shortly after the brother and younger sister heard groans coming from the room and, when they ran into it, they found Anna lying on the floor suffering from violent nausea. Dr. Ralph Skinner of 510 West 140th Street was called in, and he said the girl had taken poison.

An empty bottle was found by her side. Patrolman Casey of the Lenox Avenue Police Station was summoned, and he called an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital.

SUIT ON BANK'S CASH.

Official of Failed Pittsburgh Concern Accused of Rehypothecation Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—Pittsburgh bankers are expecting a big financial suit, in which the failed First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, which closed its door July 7 last, will charge a number of New York banks with loaning money upon stolen securities. Action will be brought, it is said, as soon as the United States Treasury can clear up the affairs of the broken bank, which formerly was controlled by the Kuhn interests.

The suit will be the result of the rehypothecating operations of a leading official of the defunct bank. This official is said to have taken hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of hypothecated securities held by the First-Second and obtained funds upon them from the New York banks. It has not yet been determined how much money was involved, nor the number and character of New York banks affected.

The discovery was made recently. Investigation was started at once and is now well under way.

Receiver C. C. Murray of the First-Second tells all inquirers that he can say nothing; that official reports on the condition of the bank will be made only from the Treasury Department at Washington, and only after everything is cleared up. The presence of Oscar I. Telling, former President of the First-Second, deposed as such, and a Director when the bank closed, is being sought by the Government. He is missing, and was last reported in Germany.

The adjudication between the New York banks and the Pittsburgh bank is expected to be complicated and difficult. Local bankers say that the question as to the present ownership of the securities must be settled in favor of the First-Second, holding that, if there was swindling, the New York banks negotiated paper which they had no legal right to handle, and that the securities must be considered as stolen property, belonging to the First-Second. It is expected that the defence of the New York banks will be the obvious one—that the loans were negotiated in good faith upon negotiable collateral, and that the First-Second Bank must look to its officials for redress.

A report was current to-day that within a fortnight the receivership of the First-Second would make a first reimbursement to its depositors, the amount being not less than 20 per cent. Depositors have been notified that the receiver is now prepared to receive legal claims against the bank.

HIS NEWS SAVED XANTHI.

Times Correspondent's Information Prevented Massacre by Bulgarians.

From a private letter just received here, it is told for the first time that the Greek correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Salonika was instrumental in saving the city of Xanthi, with its 25,000 inhabitants, from massacre and destruction at the hands of the retreating Bulgarians.

A few days before the occupation of Xanthi by the Greek army advancing against the Bulgars the correspondent was at supper with a party which was joined by the American Consul at Salonika, Mr. Kehl, and some American refugees from Xanthi. One of these refugees told the correspondent that the Bulgarian soldiers of the Xanthi garrison and the comitadji (irregulars) "and sharpened their swords" and had declared that at the first sign of the approach of the Greek army they would kill all the inhabitants and burn the city. The information was also given that a party of irregulars was lying in wait in the mountains near the city ready to begin the slaughter as soon as the word should be given.

The correspondent made haste to communicate what he had learned to the director of the Greek official press bureau, who spent the night in transmitting the details to King Constantine at military headquarters at the front and to the Greek Premier and the Minister of War. The result was that the Greeks hurried their advance and occupied the city within two days, before the Bulgarians considered the time ripe to begin the execution of their programme. As it was, they only set fire to the warehouses and carried into captivity the Greek Metropolitan and eighty local notables, whose fate at the time the letter was sent (July 28) had not been learned.

ENGLAND PLANS POLO CHALLENGE

Lord Ashby St. Ledgers Organizing Team to Recover the International Cup.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 18.—The Daily Telegraph to-day announces that Lord Ashby St. Ledgers is organizing a team to attempt to recover the International Polo Cup, which England failed to regain last June.

"In order," says The Telegraph, "to avoid the uncertain weather of the English Spring season, which militated so disastrously against any opportunities for combined practice for the challengers this year, it is proposed that the players from whom the international team will be selected practice in Madrid during the Spring before sailing for America."

COOPERSTOWN WINS CUPS.

Fast Leopard Team Loses Final Round for the Atlantic Trophies.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 17.—Cooperstown defeated the fast Leopard four by a close score of 10½ to 9¼ in the final game for the Atlantic Cups to-day at the Point Judith Polo Club. Cooperstown conceeded 5 goals to the Leopards by handicap, but it was all the Cooperstown team could do to catch this lead, so well did the Leopards handle themselves.

Amory opened up the scoring for his side during the first minute of play. Von Stade's quick action caught this burst of speed by the Leopards, and he scored twice in the first period. Cooperstown's chances looked black in the third, but a rally resulted in two goals.

The strong wind and cuppy field deflected many of the shots, and it was hard on the players. Cooperstown took the aggressive stand during the fifth, sixth and seventh periods. In the earlier eighth the score stood 9¼ to 9½, with Leopards holding the willow dangerously near Cooperstown goal zone, when in the last minute of play Von Stade in a mad dash carried the ball from the scrimmage and tore down the field by himself, scoring the winning tally. The line-up and score:

COOPERSTOWN.	Hdc.	LEOPARDS.	Hdc.
1—E. D. Morgan, Jr.	2	1—J. C. Rathborne.	2
2—Morgan Belmont.	3	2—J. A. Amory.	3
3—F. S. Von Stade.	3	3—B. Thomas.	3
Back—C. C. Rumsey.	5	Back—F. A. Clark.	2
Total.	15	Total.	10

Goals.—Cooperstown: Earned, 11; by handicap, 0; less penalties, ½; total, 10½. Leopards: Earned, 5; by handicap, 5; less penalties, ¾; total, 9¼. Individual goals—Morgan, 4; Von Stade, 4; Rumsey, 3; Amory, 3; Rathborne, 2. Penalties—Fouls against Clark and Belmont. Safeties—By Thomas and Rathborne. Referee—Spencer Fishe.

RYAN AFTER MORE RECORDS

Holder of Hammer Mark Will Attempt to Annex Figures with 56.

Now that Pat Ryan, the Irish-American A. C. weight man, has achieved his ambition of annexing the hammer throwing record, he stated yesterday that he would from now on centre his competitive attentions toward making new marks with the 56-pound weight for height and distance, which he feels well within his ability. The big Irishman refrained from boasting about what he would do with the heaviest weight thrown by athletes of the present time, but his performances for distance in Chicago warrant the belief by such good judges as Pat McDonald, Dick and Andy Sheridan that all of the present records with the "56" at any style of competition are at his mercy.

McDonald insists that when Ryan gets a proper pull on the hammer that he will hurl the missile at least 200 feet. He pointed to the fact that last year at Travers Island, when Ryan was not nearly as good as he is now, he got the weight out the fine distance of nearly 183 feet, with the flight of the hammer as straight as an arrow, ringing the bell at the finish post on the opposite side of the field from the circle. In that throw Ryan used but two turns, while now he has nearly perfected the three-turn style, pivoting on his heels almost in place.

N. Y. A. C. INDIANS' POW-WOW

Larchmont Y. C. Flub Dubs Join In Huckleberry Island Celebration.

A party of suffragettes and nondescript horde of predatory wealthy Flub Dubs led by Ponce De Leon rested yesterday in their search for the Fountain of Youth and landed on Huckleberry Island in Long Island Sound, where they found the long-sought fountain and held high jinks with their hosts, the Huckleberry Indians.

It was the great annual powwow of the Huckleberry Indians of the New York Athletic Club and the Flub Dubs of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Two hundred men, most of them well-known business men, jurists, lawyers, professors, physicians, actors, playwrights, and artists, dressed to suit the weather, disported themselves on the rocks and among the trees of the mossy grove enjoying their annual "day off."

At 1 o'clock a fleet of launches from the Larchmont Yacht Club was sighted and the Huckleberry Indians received the visitors at Prosit Rock. Some of the aborigines fled to the bushes when they spied several stylishly attired feminine forms in the launches. The "ladies," who were also Flub Dubs, were welcomed by the Indians, and the seekers of the Fountain of Youth were conducted to the council grove in the "East."

The members of the Lambs Club presented a play by Clay M. Greene entitled "Ponce de Leon," being a mixture of allegory, sentiment and foolishness, teaching the moral "How seldom we know when we've got enough." The play introduced burlesque impersonations of such famous men as President Woodrow Wilson, Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, and Gov. William Sulzer.

Those appearing in the play were Henry Mortimer, Thomas McGrath, Rollin White, Joseph Keegan, H. J. Rosencrantz, J. F. Drouillard, Edward Poland, Thomas A. Wise, Willard Louis, William Demming, Ernest Lambart, George Backus, Hy Mayer, J. Clarence Harvey, Robert Cain, Joseph R. Grismer, Francis X. Conlon, and Paul Everton. Francis D. McGinn was director.

Some of the novelties shown to the new ones were the Snake Box, with slapstick accompaniment, the Fountain of Youth telephone, and the registering throne. The Fountain of Youth contained everything but fizziess grape juice. The ceremonies were followed by a real Huckleberry Island clambake and a swim.

ANOTHER ATHLETE CAUGHT.

Brooklyn Runner Accused of Competing Under an Assumed Name.

During the progress of the Eccentric Firemen's games at Celtic Park yesterday the official handicapper of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, Herman Obertubbesing, singled out one of the members of the Knights of St. Antony, a Brooklyn organization which has gone in for athletics to a pronounced degree, who was a competitor, as a man he had recognized as competing at the Diocesan games in Newark a week ago under the name of McIntyre.

At the time Obertubbesing asked the lad if his name was McIntyre, although the official knew that he was traveling under an alias. The handicapper told the athlete that he would be on the watch for him at future games, and when he found his suspicions as to his identity correct he would take the necessary action toward having him held for trial by the Registration Committee of the association.

Obertubbesing yesterday announced his intention of making charges of competing under an assumed name against the man, and it is expected that the Registration Committee will take immediate action following the charges which will be preferred to-day with Jacob W. Stumpf, the Chairman of the committee. This makes the third man who has been arraigned for a similar offense, all of which were the result of the games series in question.

The handicapper yesterday stated that he thought the local lads had picked out the Newark games in the nature of a "pot-hunt," feeling that there would be none of the officials of the A. A. U. in evidence, and that they would be unrecognized. These most recent cases are the first which have been called to the attention of the governing athletic body in years, and it is the intention of the union to handle the cases with promptitude in order that the sport, which is felt to be in good hands, will not retrograde to that state which existed some years ago before the A. A. U. existed.

FLANAGAN TO COME HERE.

P. J. Conway Says That the Hammer Thrower Will Compete Again.

Patrick J. Conway, the Irish-American Athletic Club leader, who recently returned from Ireland after a trip on business and pleasure, yesterday announced that he had every hope that John Flanagan, the predecessor of many of the great weight men of the Winged Fist organization, would soon be seen in competition here. Mr. Conway stated he had had quite a session with Flanagan, who, until the advent of Matt McGrath and Pat Ryan, held many of the hammer records, and that Flanagan told him that he would shortly shape up his affairs to the end of being able to make an extended trip to his adopted country.

BOATS ON LONG CRUISE.

Harlem Yacht Club Squadron Races to Stratford Shoals and Return.

The annual cruise of the Harlem Yacht Club from City Island to Stratford Shoals and return was finished yesterday morning. The winner in the handicap class for sailboats was R. B. Budd's Alert, with corrected time of 11:28:40. In the regular class for sailboats the winner was W. F. Hayward's Wianno, with corrected time of 10:39:58.

The winner of the motor-boat class over the same course was H. M. Betts's Virginia, with corrected time of 7:36:49.

The cruise for the sailboats started at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The boats encountered light winds, and the return trip was not made until early yesterday morning. The motor boats started at 6 o'clock. The summaries:

SAILBOATS—HANDICAP CLASS.

Boat and Owner.	Corrected Time.
Alert, R. Budd	11:28:40
Duchess, Clayton Ratsey	11:57:22
Kenmuir, P. T. Crauss	13:33:37
Victory, A. Jackson	13:57:15
Alerion, J. Walker	14:57:10

SAILBOATS—REGULAR CLASS.

Wianno, W. F. Hayward 10:39:58
Carinthian, C. B. Keefer 11:19:30
Ediana, J. A. Crowley 12:29:30
Crescent, Canmere, Victory, Vagabond, and Mionia also finished.

MOTOR BOATS.

Virginia, H. M. Betts 7:36:49
Onaires, G. Van Heiland 8:16:01
Zio, Crausman and Hill 8:16:30
Curlew, L. Bower .....

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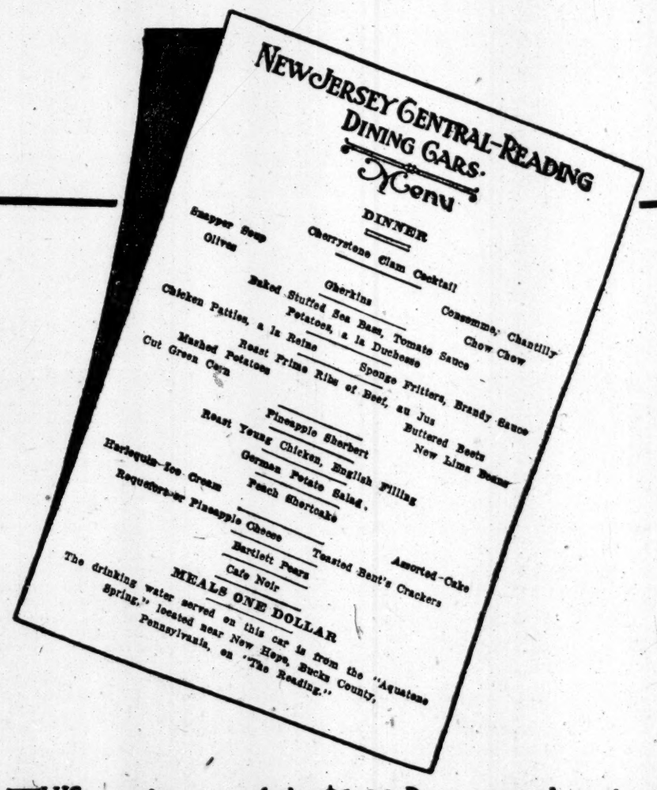

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 18, 1913.

THE CHECK TO THE CORN CROP.

It is useless and foolish to minimize the loss of a half billion bushels of corn, be it more or less. It is the part of wisdom to appreciate its exact worth and meaning. The loss is reckoned from an unprecedented total, leaving a remnant not far from an average and large for most years. The loss of corn is like any other loss, it is serious rather in its relations than in its absolute total. And in this case the relations of the loss offer many alleviations. The loss of whatever amount of corn is less important than the loss of the same amount of any other grain, wheat especially. It is so because there is a larger supply of both old and new corn from which to make the subtraction, and because it is characteristic of corn that it is consumed in the county where it is grown to an unusual degree. Forage for the barn pays less freight than food for the breakfast table, and the railways will lose less than the farmers.

The comparative stability of the security market under a loss which once would have caused a small spasm in stocks cannot have escaped attention. It is due to the fact, already remarked, that our manufactures are displacing our crops in our exports, and are correspondingly more important in the railways' income. Within ten years our exports of manufactures have increased $719,000,000, and are now nearly half our total exports. Our crops have been above the average recently, but including the exports of crops and all other articles than manufactures the decade's increase is but $317,000,000. The freight on the increasing volume of exports of manufactures is a comparatively small factor. The increase of $719,000,000 implied many incidental increases both of raw materials transported to and from the factories and of articles which enter into the daily life of the factory hands. Thus the loss of corn as an isolated fact may be as important as the pessimists reckon, and yet it is necessary to consider the credit items in the balance of the account. It is as wrong to forget the increasing importance of manufactures, a permanent factor in our economic conditions, as it is to emphasize the loss of even a half billion bushels of corn in a single year.

It might even be that the loss of that freight is welcome to the railways, through the prevention of the congestion of traffic which promises or threatens, according to the point of view. If it is going to be hard for the railways to carry high-class freight—and there is no surplus of equipment to speak of—it would be overloading them to ask them to carry more corn than they would like to have under such conditions. The pessimists may cheer up—the worst is not yet to come, but appears to be falling behind, with the unexpected industry of Congress. When better tariff and currency laws release trade from its shackles, blemishes in the crop prospect will lose still more of their relative importance, and it will need resolution to remain low in mind.

POPULAR RULE IN JAPAN.

The recent cutting down of the appropriations for the navy and the army in Japan is generally attributed to an access of prudence on the part of the Government. Mr. E. BRUCE MITFORD, in The National Review, gives reason for thinking that it is due to a deeper cause—the greater influence attained by the democratic parties in the empire and the pressure exerted by them to relieve the heavy burden of taxation which hampers the industry and the welfare of the people.

Mr. MITFORD traces in a very interesting manner the democratic evolution since the granting of the Constitution in 1889; the gradual change from the actual application of the principle of Ministerial responsibility to the Emperor alone to the principle of responsibility to the Legislature; the first experiment and failure on this line; the final success and the practical elimination of the Genro, or Elder Statesmen. In the meantime an effect has been produced that was not foreseen. Under the Constitution as it was designed the essential element of unity and energy was the will of the Emperor. With the death of the Emperor who granted the Constitution, and with the marked addition to the power and influence of the Diet, there are signs that the rooted respect for the Emperor, deeply tinged, as it was, with religious fervor, has begun to weaken. It is, perhaps, a little extravagant to say, as Mr. MITFORD does, that "the political instinct of the Japanese people has been aroused"; but it is certain that a much larger number of the Japanese are becoming interested in political affairs and that a large share of the practical management of national affairs has fallen into the hands of their representatives and leaders. Blind devotion to the Emperor is regarded by an increasing element as mere superstition.

For the present, it is probable that this change in the source and use of political power tends toward peace and toward internal order. The first desire of the people that has made itself felt is the desire for relief from the crushing taxes which the extension of the army and navy had caused. If this temper persists, the whole problem of the Far East will be simplified.

THE ESCAPE OF THAW.

What the rich Thaw family could not effect by a succession of legal proceedings, what it was unable to do by bribery of high officials, it has now accomplished by force. The inevitable attempt to aid the escape of this dangerous lunatic was foreseen and repeatedly cried out against. The situation itself warned Gov. SULZER, whose name was dragged into the Anhut scandal, and Superintendent of Prisons RILEY, his appointee, that the conspiracy to free THAW had grown formidable, desperate. It had influenced Supt. RUSSELL, Dr. KIEB's predecessor at Matteawan, to testify that THAW was sane enough to be set free—if the lunatic's family would hire RUSSELL privately to watch over him, "lest he commit another murder." It had previously influenced the selection of a head of Matteawan, Dr. MAY, first assistant of an expert who at THAW's trial practically supported Dr. EVANS's "brain storm" theory. It was Dr. MAY of whom Supt. SCOTT said: "One of the changes under him "has been to release all of the inmates "who had been confined in rooms and "give them the privileges of the "wards." THAW had the privileges of the wards under Supt. KIEB, and he has escaped.

Why, with the scandal of Dr. RUSSELL and the Anhut case before him, and with the record of the family of THAW in its long series of attempts to free him by means at last proved to be foul—why did not Supt. KIEB anticipate the exploit of yesterday with extraordinary safeguards? Such a person should be closely confined, kept under the eyes of his chief custodians. Dr. KIEB was directly responsible for this prisoner.

No criminal charge is lodged against THAW under which he may be arrested in another State. He was acquitted of the charge of murder because insane. SCHRANK, Mr. ROOSEVELT's assailant, is a paranoiac in Wisconsin, but in New York he is legally regarded as sane, since no commission in lunacy has passed upon his mental condition. Yet if the principle of State comity can be applied at all to the case of a fugitive from an asylum for the criminal insane, we trust THAW will be delivered over to the authorities of New York wherever in this Union he may be taken. A maniac with wealth, who has openly threatened further homicides, is at large.

HASTENING THE TARIFF.

Though there are some serious obstacles to overcome, the Democratic leaders in the Senate are hopeful of getting the Tariff bill passed in about three weeks and are rather pluming themselves on the vigor they have shown. It does not seem to us that the record of the Senate leaders is very creditable in this direction, while that of the Administration is still less so.

Six months is a great deal of time to use up in the work that has been done so far, and probably another month will be required after the Senate has passed the bill. Since President WILSON has avowedly assumed the rôle of leader in legislation and has, with it, assumed responsibility for practical achievement, the country had a right to expect that the one clear, definite, and important mandate given by the election of last year would more promptly be disposed of.

Had the job been handled with the decision and enterprise required, the accidents which have impaired the strength of the party in the Senate would not have intervened. The only plausible excuse offered by the leaders is that the Republicans purposely consumed a great deal of time in order to delay action by "debate." But it takes more than one party to carry on such debate as has eaten up the time of the Senate.

If the Republicans had been left to talk themselves out, if the Democratic Senators had not yielded to the temptation to a competition in sheer loquacity, the bill might have gone back to the House and seen sent to the President by the 1st of August.

Nor is Mr. WILSON without direct accountability in the matter. He has been obsessed by a queer notion that a prearranged disturbance of business would follow the passage of the tariff and that to meet this a new currency law must be pushed through. For this absurd notion there was nothing like a reasonable foundation in fact. The business men of the country strongly desired that the Tariff bill be passed as promptly as possible. They knew about what it would be and they were quite ready to adjust their affairs to its provisions. Though they knew that the banking and currency system was defective and faulty, they were in no hurry to have it changed. But Mr. WILSON insisted—and still insists—that both matters shall be disposed of in the extraordinary session—as if one cause of disturbance could be abated by adding another.

The Republicans offered to cease their talking against time on the tariff if the Currency bill were allowed to go over to the regular session. The President would listen to no such compromise. We think he is ill-advised, and in his well-intentioned efforts at leadership has made a mess of it.

THE BALKAN WEB.

The second of Dr. HART's articles on the Balkans, in THE SUNDAY TIMES, brings out with extraordinary clearness the complexity of the problem, or problems, presenting themselves in that region to native statesmen and to the Governments of Europe. The surface of the peninsula is covered with a curiously woven web of differing nationalities, whose jealousy and animosity toward each other are intensified by religious prejudice and fanaticism. Each of the four States—for Rumania must now be included in any calculation for the future—has within its borders considerable numbers of the races dominating the other States, and has also a considerable number of its own race within the borders of the other States. There are many Rumanians in Bulgaria, of Serbs also, and some Greeks. There are Bulgarians and Greeks in Servia and its new territory. The area allotted to Greece at Bucharest contains many communities of Bulgarians and Serbs. The Albanians penetrate more or less the neighboring States, and while there is little converse movement, the situation is tangled by the hostility of Albanian tribes toward each other. Thus we have a web in which no one fibre of nationality prevails and in which the number and mixture of the fibres make any orderly combination exceedingly difficult, in the opinion of Dr. HART, almost impossible.

An illustration of the peculiar complexity and uncertainty of the whole body of questions involved is the development within the last fortnight of a singular rapprochement between Russia and Austria. According to the best recent advices, this has taken the form of "conversations," in which an understanding was reached that the two Powers should join in protecting Bulgaria from too great weakening at the hands of her recent allies, aided by Rumania. Now any access of friendliness between Austria and Russia has been quite without the range of reasonable expectation. Indeed, the possibility of an open rupture between these two Powers has been steadily included in all calculations as to the peace of Europe. Here they are unquestionably working together. But they are working with distinctly different motives. Russia wishes to protect Bulgaria because that State is, in a sense, a creation of her own, and any serious weakening of Bulgaria would lessen the prestige of Russia. Austria has no direct concern as to Bulgaria, which, as a protégé of Russia, she would quite willingly see diminished. But at the present moment Austria sees that any diminution of Bulgaria would be to the advantage of Servia, and that, at all costs, and under any conditions, she is determined, for the present, to resist.

To add to the confusion induced by this temporary co-operation of the two Powers that have been heretofore the most distinctly opposed to each other, we have Germany, the ally of Austria, uniting with France, the ally of Russia, in resisting the claims of these two Powers that the Treaty of Bucharest shall be held subject to revision. The difference may at any time become serious. For the moment it turns on the possession of the "port" of Kavala, on the Aegean, by the Greeks, under the Bucharest Treaty. Discussion of this concession is going on. If it can be settled amicably there will be comparative quiet in the Balkans, and in Europe over the Balkans, for some time. But the general problem remains and is a very tough one.

CITY VALUES AND POPULATION.

It was remarked long since, and the fact will play a considerable part in the coming election, that the city's debt was increasing faster than its population. It now appears that real estate values are receding with the increase of population. For the last three years the per capita valuation for purposes of taxation has fallen steadily for the entire city, from $1,577 to $1,548 and then to $1,519. It is worth taking note of, but alleviations are obvious. There is a distinction between valuation for taxation and values in the market. Either may rise while the other falls, and the generalization means little for individual pieces of property. The faster the population grows the smaller ought to be the valuation for taxation. Otherwise, if population and valuation rose together, the burden of taxes would soon become intolerable. It is the other way with market values. They ought to rise with population, and the increase of values ought to recompense the decreasing rate of tax valuation.

The missing link in the logic is that all values do not rise and fall together. Entire boroughs may rise together, while other boroughs may fall. In the aggregate the check to the rise in the per capita values means that the limit to artificial valuations was reached with the increase of $800,000,000 for the construction of the dual subway. That benefited the other boroughs at the expense of Richmond, whose day approaches, but is relatively distant. Residential property in Manhattan is prejudiced by the immense quantity of cheaper home sites brought into competition. On the other hand, realty well situated for apartment, office, theatre, shopping, and other uses in Manhattan benefits, and in time will recoup the present loss on residential sites. Manhattan now bears the burden of the dual subway valuation, but the burden will be shifted with the rising values of residential property in the outer boroughs. In other words, the city is being made over and we are in that transition stage which always is trying. When a neighborhood has a high residential value it is injured by the appearance of the multi-family structure. But the apartment house itself raises values ultimately above that of the average residence.

This unsettlement accounts for much of the backwardness of the mortgage market. Lenders are shy of taking the collateral instead of getting their advance back with interest. It is the function of the speculator to take the burden and the risk in consideration of the richness of the reward of a right forecast of the market for the character of the improvement which he offers. Construction has been active in recent years, and it requires a little time to learn positively whether all of it has been well advised.

The election talk is full of new proposals of taxation frankly suggesting confiscation of land values as a means toward reduction of rents. It is likelier to accentuate the reduction of both values and valuations than the reduction of rents. If the demand for buildings is large the price will rise, regardless of values or valuations or systems of taxation. The thing in demand comes high, despite the benevolence of tax notions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Man or an Epicure for Marriage?

The flippant Figaro pushes the eugenists to the wall for the moment and gets the front page with its assertion that the test af a man's fitness for marriage is the way he holds his knife and fork and the manner in which he attacks his dessert. The Figaro urges the prospective fiancé to beware the indiscriminate gulper who "eats his meat without grudging, despite his heart," paying little heed to the niceties of the epicurean art. It is the connoisseur who peels his peach for dessert with the respect and the devotion of an artist who will prove the tender, watchful husband, appreciative of new hats and pretty gowns, if not of the subtler qualities of the mind and heart.

When The Figaro gets itself lost in an attempt to classify, to correlate sweets with irritability, beef with scalawags, fish with politicians, and so on, we have to step aside and let the discussion trip along. But in the passing we would suggest that many a damsel who had heard the stock witticisms about the new-wife biscuits and the under-crust of the pie, and with many reservations about her own capacities in the biscuit-building and pie-making line, would think twice before she would trust her happiness to one of those dainty epicureans who commit suicide if all is not well with the sauce. Rather she will take to herself one of those sturdy gobblers who eat to be nourished rather than to be amused, trusting to educate his gastronomic sensibilities according to the progress in her culinary accomplishments. Even if she be French, we fancy she will prefer a direct and unquibbling mate who, like Touchstone's heathen philosopher, "when he had a desire to eat a grape, would open his lips when he put it into his mouth, meaning thereby that grapes were made to eat and lips to open."

Egyptian Cotton in Arizona.

Excellent results are being obtained in the growing of long staple Egyptian cotton in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Under the direction of Mr. E. W. HUDSON of the Department of Agriculture the industry has come to include over 4,000 acres in planted cotton, yielding in most cases a net profit of $100 an acre. While the severe drought throughout the entire West has made inroads on every other crop, the Arizona cotton has prospered to such a degree that a ginning plant and an oil mill to make use of the cottonseed are to be established by the time the crop is ready. This is one more instance of the success attendant on the injection of intelligence into the business of farming.

The sub-committee of the American commission, which has been making a study of cotton growing and cotton marketing in Egypt, shows that not only can American methods applied to the raising of Egyptian cotton reduce the cost approximately 50 per cent., but that our progressive farmers, although handicapped by the quality of our soil as compared with that of the Nile Delta, can bring our long staple cotton yield per acre up to that of Egypt's. Long staple cotton brings from 21 to 25 cents a pound on the spot, as against 9 cents a pound for the short staple variety. But while Egypt produces cotton, superior in quality to ours, selling at 20 cents a pound, the American cost of the short staple averages 10 cents, selling at 11.

Already the irrigation system employed in the Delta lands has been employed in Arizona. The rest must be worked up by American intelligence and American industry, for Egypt with her antiquated methods of cultivation offers little further guidance.

Education Out of Doors for Girls.

The announcement that Bryn Mawr College contemplates a preparatory school, offering a seven years' course of study in the open air, is one more indication of the movement on foot to dovetail secondary school and college in one coherent system. According to report, the Bryn Mawr school is to have several significantly modern requirements, such as the intrepretation of music in dancing and extended work in the pictorial and plastic arts, but the fact that the girls are to study almost entirely out of doors for the seven years preceding college entrance, is the interesting part of the experiment.

The out-of-door idea, as it has been applied in our schools, has always been for the benefit of the younger children, usually the children who had something the matter with them. Fresh air did their bodies a great deal of good, but it probably made faint imprint on their minds. That is one thing which the woman's college, with its campus and its sports, has done for its students—imbue them with the fresh-air notion. Although it is complained that four years is too short a time after the direction of spinal columns and lung capacity have been determined, yet the girl is old enough to see the theory, and in many a case she goes back to fling up the parlor windows of her stuffy little village home and build out-of-door sleeping porches. The proposed system of out-of-door training, carefully supervised from the time the girl is 10 or 11 years old, and carried through consistently without a break until the day when she transfers the tassel of her mortar-board to the right side, will delight the physical directors. Eleven years is a long time to wait for the results of the experiment—but, then, we have been waiting ever since the day when PLATO first suggested it.

PLUMAGE PLUNDERERS.

Mrs. Speyer Joins Protest to Congress Against Their Influence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to read in your issue of Aug. 8 the letter on Plumage Plunderers, by Mr. Marshall, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Grange Committee on Protection of Wild Birds.

It is perfectly true that feather importing for millinery purposes is for the benefit of the feather importer, and not really for the pleasure of women. Most women wish to be "in fashion," and will wear what is put on the market without thought of fostering cruelty; but where their attention is called to the cruelty involved and to the extermination of the birds, they are indignant, and are only too willing and ready to aid our measure. If ostrich feathers were the only fashion, many women would wear nothing else in their hats. So the fact remains that it is all in the interest of the trade that this wholesale slaughter is allowed. Naturally France and Germany are bringing every pressure to bear to allow the continuance of this trade in wild birds' plumage that they have built up with this country. But are we to stand for this?

In 1912 at the August auction of the London Feather Trade, 1,600 American humming birds were sold for two cents apiece. And, also, during the same year the following bird skins were sold: 129,168 egrets, 13,598 herons, 20,698 birds of paradise, 41,090 humming birds, 9,464 eagles, condors, &c.; 9,472 other birds, making a total of 223,490. What slaughter! And for what and for whom?

Quoting from the leaflet which has been issued by the New York Zoological Society, the National Association of Audubon Societies, and twenty-two other well-known organizations, this measure "does not affect the retail millinery trade." Therefore, "shall two or three dozen New York importers of wild birds' plumage be permitted to defeat the will of two or three millions of American people who abhor the traffic and desire its discontinuance?" Are we to allow and stand for this? The women of America who think and feel, are practically unanimous in demanding the exclusion of wild birds' plumage intended for millinery purposes.

Our Senators, especially those on the Democratic side, hold the fate of our measure and the victory or defeat of the feather trade in their hands. Will they fail us?

ELLIN P. SPEYER,
(Mrs. James Speyer)
President New York Women's League for Animals.
New York, Aug. 14.

NEW YORK "APACHES."

Crimes of Young Gangsters Laid to Lack of Moral Teaching.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Paris apaches have nothing on their New York City competitors, as the current criminal histories of the two cities testify. The past year has produced facts (from the time of the Rosenthal murder up to the killing of William Lustig two days ago by the gangmen in "Humpty Jackson's" cafe) which are as atrocious as anything exhibited by the Paris thugs. It has become a notable circumstance when a single day passes without some gangster murder or other assault having a record in the daily newspapers.

In Paris the fact has been distinctly noted that this class of criminals is composed of young men. The same fact is strikingly prominent in New York. Why should this be? There is some positive reason for it, and one not far to seek. In Paris the blame has been charged upon the lack of respect for religion, and the official commands to give no public sanction to any form of religious belief; consequently, there is no moral instruction permitted in the educational courses of study.

The same suicidal processes are at work here in New York. Any exact moral teaching is practically taboo in our public schools. And it is undeniable, as a common sentiment and conviction, that the younger generation (witnessed by street behavior, &c.) is assuredly deficient in moral principles, and degenerate, in comparison with the youth educated forty and more years ago. A recent announcement by one of our city Judges was that he found, from direct investigation, not a single one of those brought before him on criminal charges had a Sunday-school training.

It is safe to aver, in no fear of a refutation, that none of these young gangsters ever had any systematic moral training. Doubtless, also, they all have passed through our public schools, and there received whatever education they have. Such a lack of inculcated moral principles in their school days accounts fully for most of the common lawlessness and irresponsibility now manifest. They are to be pitied and sympathized with, more than to be harshly and bitterly objurgated.

The abounding criminality which now shocks and oppresses this city indicts this whole community, and proclaims its guiltiness in denying to youth in the public schools a full and efficient moral (not sectarian) education as one of the most needful and honored courses of study. The whole of this community is now beginning—only beginning—to reap what we have sown. What the full force of the whirlwind shall be cannot be yet foreseen, but it will be a fearful product of the ill wind which has been sown. It presages a bitter, bitter harvest in coming years.

J. H. BRADLEY.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1913.

The Mayor's "Curfew Law."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While respectable men and women are being thrown out of a respectable restaurant by uniformed ruffians, disorderly houses all over the city are wide open and disreputable saloons are selling liquors at all hours. Does the Mayor hope to be re-elected on this record?

A. M. B.
New York, Aug. 14, 1913.

HUMAN NATURE.

What subtle pleasures come with pain
When those who love us tremble near;
How loud we groan and groan again—
How hard we press to force a tear
When those who love us tremble near.
I almost think, in death we find
A joy—to grieve those left behind.

JANE BURR.

A JUDICIAL FUNCTION.

Assembly May Exercise Impeachment Power at All Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The singular objection has been made to the validity of the impeachment proceedings begun against the Governor of this State that the proceedings must fail because initiated by an Assembly forming part of a Legislature convened in special session.

The confusion of mind on the part of those who have written on the subject is doubtless due to the gratifying infrequency of proceedings of this character. The trouble with the argument that the Constitution prohibits the consideration of such procedure as this at a special session is based on the language of Section 4 of Article IV. of the Constitution which relates to the duties and powers of the Governor, and which reads:

> At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration.

This is so obvious as to require no argument, and clearly relates to legislative acts of the Legislature sitting in extraordinary session. But when we come to the question of impeachment, which is in Section 13 of Article VI., which is known as the judiciary article, we find the constitution of a "court for the trial of impeachment." In the case of People ex rel. McDonald vs. Keeler (reported in 32 Hun, 563 et seq.) the learned Judge writing the opinion observes that the Legislature has by the Constitution certain judicial powers, and he says, "There is a power of impeachment." His statement was obiter; the Legislature as such does not have the power of impeachment. "The Assembly," says the Constitution, "shall have the power of impeachment by a vote of a majority of all the members elected." I respectfully submit that the Assembly by such vote has that power independently of its convocation by the Governor and could convene and act (particularly in the case of a Governor) even though it were not convened at all in regular or special session. The court for the trial of impeachments is composed of individuals, not of bodies. The individuals constituting the court are: The President of the Senate; the Senators, or the major part of them; the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them; and where the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is the person proceeded against, the Lieutenant Governor is disqualified from sitting.

Membership in this court is not an office. This is obvious from Section 10 of that article which provides that the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall not hold "any other office or public trust." The tribunal is an extraordinary one, provided for in aid of the liberties of the people; the individuals constituting this extraordinary tribunal are clearly defined as belonging to a class; the proceedings are judicial.

It is therefore clear, in my judgment, that however the Assembly convened, its presentment of the articles of impeachment was not a legislative act, was not within the prohibition of the Constitution in the section relating to the Governor, and whatever views of sympathy or the contrary one may entertain for the respondent in these proceedings, it is idle to waste any time in preliminary technicalities as to the procedure, and get right to the confronting of the actual issues involved.

As to the second question involved in the newspaper discussions: the case in which the Lieutenant Governor is to act as Governor is very explicitly and simply set forth in the Constitution in the words "In case of the impeachment of the Governor." In such case the powers and duties of the office devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor * * * "until the disability shall cease," namely, the disability resulting "in case of the impeachment of the Governor." It is a serious responsibility for the Governor to assume, in view of the effect of his acts during this interval of disability upon the rights of not only the public, but private persons, to defy this provision of the Constitution and continue to assume exercise of powers prohibited to him in just such a contingency.

HENRY W. JESSUP.
New York, Aug. 15, 1913.

GRADE CROSSING SIGNALS.

A Locomotive Searchlight Shown to be Impracticable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suggestions which are capable of intelligent discussion only by engineers appear from time to time in the columns of the daily press. The latest of these is contained in a letter recently published in THE TIMES, wherein the writer suggests that "all trains carry as a warning a searchlight, shooting straight up into the sky, thus making a pillar of fire by night which could be seen for miles around, and not be wholly obscured at short range by fog."

The objections to this plan are several, and their statement should be sufficient to convince the writer that his idea is impracticable. First, intensity of the column of light would be a function of atmospheric conditions, and hence a variable whose lower limit would be invisibility when the air is clear. A certain amount of moisture or dust in the air would be requisite to the satisfactory operation of the signal; thus there would be times when its efficacy as a signal would be nil. At the other times in a vicinity where there are several grade crossings such a signal might prove confusing.

Another objection is that the plan would necessitate a duplication of the headlight. The one at present on the front of all locomotives would have to be retained for the purpose of rendering the roadbed visible to the engineer, thus requiring the installation of a second lamp of high candle power upon each locomotive.

ALDEN W. WELCH.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1913.

SULZER IN CONGRESS.

Never Taken Seriously by His Fellow-Members.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Bill Sulzer" never was taken seriously here in Congress, and always was looked upon as a rather clever joke. To be sure, his performances on the floor of the House have been more than jocular, but only in the brass band sense. It was rare that he voted even for the very measure he pretended to father. Although a "peerless friend of labor," he did not vote for one-third of the so-called "labor measures." He did not want to be bothered with the sessions of the House unless to thrust himself into the newspapers and his pretentious effusions into The Congressional Record.

While here he played with every side and tried to worship both God and mammon. So, too, in Albany, he tried to do some things for Hearst, some things for Murphy, some things for anti-Tammany, and he seems to have actually thought he could get away with it in spite of his Wall Street speculations, his campaign fund peculations, &c.

One of the last opportunities he had as a member of Congress was to vote on the Dillingham Immigration bill, which had been passed by the Senate and was up for consideration in the lower branch of Congress from Dec. 14 to 17. Although he had told in thundering tones what he would do on the floor of the House, Dec. 14 and 16, when important yea-and-nay votes were taken, he kept "mum."

J. D. MASON.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1913.

FIND FEW GOOD ALDERMEN.

Citizens' Union Reports Bad Records for Most of Those in Manhattan.

The public records of most of the Aldermen from Manhattan and the Bronx are no better than the records of those from the other boroughs, according to a report of their activties in this session of the board issued yesterday by the Citizens' Union. This is the report:

MANHATTAN.

DONNELLY, BERNARD E.—In few months of service made bad record of votes.

STAPLETON, MICHAEL.—Service in his fifth term was of no public value.

WHITE, JOHN J.—Most uncompromising of opponents of proper structural regulation of motion picture theatres. Withheld his vote or cast it against the public interest on important issues.

SMITH, JAMES J.—Voted and worked against the public interest.

HANNON, JOSEPH M.—Active in opposition to the public interest.

DOTZLER, FRANK J.—Third-term member. Fair record.

DOWLING, FRANK L.—As minority leader carried out machine's orders. Voted and worked against public interest.

LEVINE, MAX S.—Voted consistently against the public interest.

McCOURT, JOHN F.—First-term member. Interceded with policeman in behalf of bartender accused of permitting gambling in saloon, and thereafter permitted the policeman to be indicted for pejury for mistakenly charging that Alderman Curran (who resembles McCourt in appearance) had done this.

CUMMUSKEY, HUGH J.—First-term member. Voted consistently against public interest.

WENDEL, LOUIS, JR.—Voted consistently against the public interest.

KENNEALLY, WILLIAM P.—Made bad record of votes.

McCANN, JOHN.—Active in opposing taxicab ordinance. Cast the only vote against this ordinance on final passage.

LOOS, JOHN.—Experienced but valueless as an Alderman.

BECKER, NILES R.—Active and made fair record of votes.

EAGAN, JOHN T.—First-term member. Bad record of votes.

BEDELL, DANIEL M.—First-term member. Good record of votes, and attentive at meetings.

NUGENT, JAMES J.—In third term of service, developed no usefulness as an Alderman.

BRUSH, WILLIAM D.—Performed useful service in investigation of push cart market question, and in securing passage of suitable ordinance on the subject. Sometimes inattentive to his duties on local board.

REARDON, JOHN J.—Consistently supported the machine against the public interest.

IGSTAEDTER, OSCAR.—Has served only a few months, but already shows promise of usefulness.

GILMORE, EDWARD V.—First term member. When recorded on important issues voted against the public interest.

BOSCHEN, JOHN H.—Very attentive and thoroughly dependable.

BOLLES, JOHN A.—One of the best-equipped members. Made unsuccessful effort to secure repeal of vicious standee ordinance.

DELANEY, CHARLES.—As third term member he developed no usefulness.

CURRAN, HENRY H.—Diligent and efficient in his work as Chairman of important Finance Committee. Performed valuable service as Chairman of special committee on Investigation of Police Department. Excellent record of votes and other activities.

LIEBERMAN, NATHAN.—First-term member. Introduced constructive legislation and made good record of votes.

NICOLL, COURTLANDT.—Introduced several important constructive ordinances and made good record of votes.

WALSH, JOHN F.—Showed more uncompromising opposition to reform in the Police Department than was shown by any other Alderman. Thoroughly bad record of votes.

FOLKS, RALPH.—Active Fusion floor leader with a constructive programme. Voted and worked on side of public interest.

DAVIS, PERCY L.—Resigned after conviction for blackmailing.

POUKER, HYMAN.—In few months of service has shown some promise of future usefulness. Made good record of votes.

McGRATH, THOMAS A.—In few months of service his most conspicuous activity was securing passage of untimely and unsound Saturday half-holiday ordinance and preventing its repeal upon request of Board of Estimate.

MARKS, SAMUEL.—First term member. Experienced in legislative work through service in Assembly. Made good record of votes.

BRONX.

DEVINE, JAMES L.—First term member. Though elected on Fusion ticket, he early allied himself with opposition machine and voted consistently against public interest.

MULLIGAN, THOMAS J.—Third term member. Active in introducing measures for the most part valueless.

O'NEILL, THOMAS H.—First term member of no promise.

HAGENMILLER, JOHN W.—First term member. While under criticism relative to street stand permits he resigned from the board.

SCHMIDT, PHILIP J.—In few months of service failed to acquire a grasp of his Aldermanic duties.

HERBST, ABRAM W.—Most important work was in connection with the preparation of building code, which on first examination seems to be superior to present and previously proposed codes. Made bad record of votes.

HAMILTON JAMES.—Good record of votes and other activities.

WEIL, JACOB.—New member of promise. Made good record of votes.

WILMOT, FREDERICK H.—First term member. Made good record of votes except for failure to vote on a number of important roll calls though present.

Like the Aldermen from the other boroughs, the Manhattan members had an opportunity to examine the statements before they were made public and to present any criticisms they desired.

TO RE-ENACT A BATTLE.

Chickamauga to be Fought Again on 50th Anniversary.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 17.—The programme of entertainment for the Forty-seventh National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held here Sept. 15 to 20, is about complete, and it is one of the most attractive programmes ever offered by a city entertaining the veterans.

Chief among the events is a sham battle to be fought between regiments of the regular army on Chickamauga battlefield, concluding at historic Snodgrass Hill. This event has been arranged for the entertainment of the old soldiers, primarily, but it will be of interest to all visitors.

The most spectacular feature of the meet will be the reproduction of the "Battle Above the Clouds" in fireworks. This spectacle, of course, will be staged on Lookout Mountain. It will be one of the greatest fireworks spectacles ever seen in the United States.

Signal fires will be lighted every evening on Signal Point, north of the city, reproducing those that burned during the Chattanooga campaign in 1863. These bonfires will be visible from the City of Chattanooga, as they were during the war.

Col. Adam Foust of Warren, Ind., President of the Chickamauga Survivors' Association, Union Veterans, has issued an invitation to Confederate survivors to meet with his comrades in a reunion on Chickamauga battlefield on Sept. 20, which is the fiftieth anniversary of the battle.

STUDENT FARMERS SUCCEED

Princeton Undergraduates Cultivated 200 Acres This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Within 100 yards of Princeton University campus a farm of 200 acres is being cultivated by six undergraduates. In a few weeks their crops will be disposed of and the Summer work of the college farmers will close. Many experiments in the operation of this farm have been tried, among them the plan of having the members of the colony work on the honor system, each man acting as his own time keeper.

Last year fifteen men were needed to till thirty-six acres, but this year through the introduction of modern appliances for the cultivation of the ground, only six men were needed for the 200 acres. The land was apportioned in this way: Hay, 120 acres; corn, 30 acres; rye, 25 acres; potatoes, 15 acres; wheat, 5 acres; truck, 5 acres. A market has been found for all the produce thus far except a few beets, and the students have installed a small canning plant where these will be preserved.

One innovation tried this year was the allotment of half an acre to each man, which he cultivated personally in leisure moments, and from which he received all the proceeds. A day on the farm consists of nine hours, and the students are paid twenty cents an hour, exclusive of the proceeds from their private half acres.

DR. MORGAN HEARD IN CROWDED CHURCH

Man Overcome by Heat Just After Noted English Divine Begins His Sermon.

THRONGS IN THE AISLES

Dr. Morgan Urges Madison Avenue Reformed Church Congregation to Active Battle with Evil.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of Westminster Chapel, London, preached to a congregation in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning that packed the church, the attendance being estimated at nearly 2,000.

Dr. Morgan is one of the regular Summer lecturers at the Northfield, Mass., Bible School meetings, and in former years he has usually preached three or four Sundays in this city for the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The services yesterday were held under the auspices of that church, which has obtained the use of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church for the balance of the season, owing to alterations now being made in the Fifth Avenue church at Fifty-fifth Street, which include the installation of a new organ.

Dr. Morgan's engagements made it impossible for him to give but one Sunday to New York this season, and that, in some measure, doubtless accounts for the unusual crowd which gathered to hear him. Only recently he declined a call to the Madison Avenue Church. He preached again in the afternoon, and the attendance was fully as large as in the morning.

Dr. Morgan had scarcely begun his sermon when a man who had been standing in a side aisle fainted and fell to the floor. Many persons near by rose, and for the time being there was considerable commotion. An usher soon pushed his way down the aisle through the line of standing people with a glass of water. Dr Morgan at first paid no attention to the disturbance, but soon noticing what had happened he stopped. The fainting man quickly revived and was assisted to a room at the rear of the church.

"Let us pray," said Dr. Morgan, and he offered a brief prayer for the man temporarily overcome by the heat. Then, turning to the audience, he said:

"I know you are all warm and pretty well crowded in your seats, but I am warm, too, so we will try to make the best of it."

The congregation smiled, the interruption was soon forgotten, and the sermon went on, but the effect of the heat and the crowded conditions were noticeable throughout the discourse, as many women and men left their seats and went out long before the close of the service. The ushers did their best to keep the aisles from being crowded, but despite their efforts the side aisles on the main floor were lined with standing men and women nearly to the front of the church, and the galleries were equally crowded.

Dr. Morgan took his text from the verses in the Fifth Chapter of the First Epistle of St. John, which speaks of overcoming the world.

"John was no ascetic," he said. "The apostle did not believe in leaving the world and living like a hermit. On the contrary, he loved the world. I believe he loved every beautiful thing in it, but he recognized the necessity of righteous living and helping others to make more of themselves and raise the standards of the world to a higher degree of excellence and perfection. The ascetic

BOK CRITICISES COLLEGE TUITION

Editor Says He Does Not Consider It Thorough for Either Men or Women.

CITES NOTES TO PROVE IT

Girl Graduates Often Incoherent and Men, Though Somewhat Better, Make Many Errors.

Severe criticism of the colleges of the country as finishing schools in efficiency for young men and women alike is expressed by Edward Bok, editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, in an article in the current issue of The Outlook entitled "Is the College Making Good?" Basing his judgment on letters received from graduates of the class of 1913 in the leading American colleges, setting forth what college had done for them physically, socially, and intellectually, Mr. Bok concludes that "the wind seems to be blowing a little bit 'sou'-sou'west' in the direction of a negative answer" to the question in the title of his article. Only one-fourth of the letters from girl graduates he found were as well written as the letters of an English nursery governess.

One hundred letters were taken as they came from the girl graduates of 1913 as a basis of how these graduates, about to go into the world after sixteen years of schooling and drilling, would stand in a simple test for composition, grammar, spelling, punctuation, thought, and the quality of English. The letters were turned over to an English teacher of long experience in a city high school, who read them carefully and graded them as if they were exercises sent in by her own pupils. The passing mark was to be 70, the high school standard. Here was the result:

From 90 to 100	3 letters
From 80 to 90	17 letters
From 70 to 80	45 letters
Below 70	35 letters

Not a letter in the 100 was entirely correct by the tests mentioned, although three were nearly so. More than one-third failed to reach the passing mark. The chief trouble was in spelling.

"The surprising part is here," says Mr. Bok: "In a dozen of the cases the theses written by these graduates in colleges were obtained, and it was learned that they had been passed and given high marks, in some cases 100, by the college instructors, although in each one of these there were not fewer than six misspelled words, and in three cases over a dozen misspelled words!"

In the letters from the girl graduates Mr. Bok says, punctuation was thrown to the winds, and the illegibility was amazing.

"Out of 100 college girls," he says, "only one-fourth write as well as an English nursery governess, and four-fifth write untidily, illegibly, and crudely."

He found astonishing results also as to the grammar used in the letters. Among the incoherent phrases and sentences in some of the girls' answers he cites this:

I send you a reply but do not know whether it be what you want or not. College has done for me.

1. Physically—not sick much—
2. Socially—much the same
3. Intellectually—Here, oh here is the change—I have been led to view the particular in the light of the universal, and thus have gained joy forevermore.

Another girl graduate summed up the college girl's advantages in this way:

She uses her brain in other words. And finally I think most of them have won a vision, at least of what marraige may mean. . . . College brings out the best that is in one, it makes us stand up for the best and noblest things in life, and developes all our faculties.

Here is another reply:

I should like to say that college has done a great deal for me in broadening my whole lookout upon life; my interests, my scope of knowledge, my friendships and experiences have increased tenfold. I feel that I have a background, a resevoir of resources and perhaps ability which will help one not only in the every day duties of life but the emergencies, and in whatever line of work I might care to take up.

One young woman, who is now an A. B., wrote:

For in our college we have societies and houses to keep in order. We have dinners and parties to superintend and cook and all for fun.

"If a hundred girls can spend at least sixteen years in studying how to express themselves in their own language," says Mr. Bok, "how to spell, punctuate, use correct idiom, correct sentences, correct paragraphs, correct letter forms—I do not venture to add good style—and write letters such as these, is it too much to say that there must be something fundamentally wrong with the system?"

"The basic defect that underlies all these various defects is that the girls do not know how to say what they mean. One of them remarks on this point: 'I feel that I have a control of my head which should make for mastery in whatever line I (may) take up.' Does she not, in these very words, disprove her own assertion? Adequate control of her own thinking would not have produced such a statement."

Turning to the letters received from graduates of men's colleges, Mr. Bok reports that out of the 1,875 graduates to whom he sent his inquiry, with stamped envelopes for replies, only 449, after a lapse of sixty days, sent answers.

The 449 letters received, like those from the girl graduates, were turned over to an English teacher for grading, with 70 as the passing mark. Here is the result:

From 90 to 100	45 letters
From 80 to 90	146 letters
From 70 to 80	199 letters
Below 70	59 letters

The result, while better than that from the girl graduates' letters, showed that 44 per cent. of the letters were fair at best, and 23 per cent. good without being what they should have been. Harvard made the best showing. Out of 45 letters that were really excellent, 17 came from Harvard, 9 from Wisconsin, 7 from Yale, and 7 from California, and 5 from Princeton. These colleges were the only ones to whose graduating classes Mr. Bok addressed his letters of inquiry.

The fifty-nine letters, which were graded below 70, according to Mr. Bok, were really impossible, and were unworthy of boys in a secondary school. Of them, 14.42 per cent. came from Yale, 14.41 per cent. from Wisconsin, 12.9 per cent. from California, 12.7 per cent. from Harvard, and 9.3 per cent. from Princeton—the percentage in each case was computed on the basis of the number of letters received from each college.

Of the writers of the 449 answers," says Mr. Bok, "372 replied that they had derived distinct benefits from their college education; 40 were doubtful, and 37 were disappointed in the results.

"In undertaking to tell what the college has done for them many of the writers are vague and inconclusive. There is a wearying recurrence of the 'broader outlook on life' and the inevitable 'molding of character,' as well as the familiar 'teaches you to think for yourself' and the self-evident 'increases your knowledge.' A number admit freely that they have learned little or nothing of practical value, but they still contend that the experience was of great benefit. Many of the seniors lay claim to a certain 'mental discipline,' and insist that various 'high ideals' were instilled within them; but very few lay stress upon moral or spiritual broadening of character. There is more concrete reference to the elimination of certain prejudices and narrow points of view, as well as to the acquisition of a 'breadth of horizon' that results from considering large subjects from varied points of view. Practically none mention that they feel they have been made more efficient:

"There is a frequent mention of the fact that the college training develops a sincere appreciation for the things of life that are worth while, such as a love for music, art, architecture, as well as for literature.

"Several students write that they would consider the college course worth while if for nothing more than the greater confidence that it gives them in their own judgment and in the consequent development of personal initiative."

Mr. Bok sums up thus the result of the tests:

"Straws show sometimes the way the wind blows, and there are enough straws in the results obtained from both the women's and the men's colleges to show at least this: That whatever information the 1912 college girls may have gained about Neoplatonism, Malthusianism, or even Glyconic Pherecratics, as judged by their use of English in an ordinary business letter, one-third of them would not have received a passing mark in the high school; and that while the percentage among the 1913 seniors from men's colleges is better, it is not a record to be particularly proud of, either in the lack of courtesy as shown by the silent 1,426 students, or the ability of the 449 who did undertake to write a simple, intelligent business letter—the first thing, and certainly I may say the least thing, that will be asked, and may be asked of a young man who has spent four years in one of our leading institutions of learning."

VISITORS IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Guests in the Summer Colony and Arrivals at the Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. James G. Cannon and James G. Cannon, Jr., who have been visiting in Lenox, have returned to New York.

J. Sanford Barnes, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis at Cold Brook, Vt., has gone to New York.

Dr. Leon Gorodiche of Paris, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse at Erskine Park, is leaving tomorrow for Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wadsworth of Albany have arrived to visit Mrs. George Westinghouse.

Capt. A. Mallo-Mola of the Italian Army, who was gazetted by the King of Italy for bravery in Tripoli, and Mrs. Mallo-Mola are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield in Stockbridge.

In the mixed doubles at Heaton Hall yesterday Mrs. Charles R. Gay and Herbert R. Cole beat Miss Edith Burtis and S. G. Piers, 6—4, 10—8, 12—10.

Mrs. George F. Becker of Tyringham is entertaining A. Maurice Low, Miss Mary Cassin, and Miss Eliza R. Skidmore of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., of Boston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw at Redwood.

Prof. and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., who were guests of Mrs. Thomas J. Preston at the Curtis Hotel, returned to Princeton, N. J., yesterday.

Spencer P. Shotter, who has been abroad, returned yesterday to Shadow Brook.

Robert W. Goelet did not return to Newport to-day because of trouble with his automobile. He expects to start tomorrow for his country place.

Mrs. Edwin Gould, motoring with her mother, Mrs. George F. Shrady of Ardsley, and Mrs. Henry M. Shrady of Elmsford, N. Y., have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Duncan C. Bruce entertained at the Hotel Aspinwall last night, having the Misses Edith Walbridge, Caryl Spoor, and Miss Cockshaw, John M. Martinez, and Wallace Kirk as his guests at dinner. Later there was dancing.

Mrs. French Tucker and her mother, Mrs. Amos Tuck French, are arriving at the Hotel Aspinwall on Tuesday for a long stay.

W. Roscoe Bonsal has arrived to visit his family at Deepdene.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. James Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Murray of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Gillispie of Cliff Haven, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Slocum of New Haven arrived to-day at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P. Young of Montclair, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bray, Miss Dorothy M. Frick, Mrs. S. D. Frick of New York and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Doremus of Hackensack, N. J., are at the Curtis Hotel.

Miss Patterson of Philadelphia has joined Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Patterson at the Curtis Hotel.

Miss F. Constance Folsom has returned to Sunny Ridge from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees in Lyme, Conn.

Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Hutchins, Miss Marie Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. George Dietrich, and Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Lester of New York are at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Whitney of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. T. Whiting Blake of New York arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Eustice Jaques, who has been in Boston, returned to Lenox to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons were at Interlaken this morning, where a service was conducted by the children of St. Helen's Home. Mr. Parsons, who is the founder of the home, made an address.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cobb, Jr., Mrs. A. J. George, H. D. Humphrey, and Miss Humphrey have arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mrs. Robley D. Evans and the Misses Evans of New York are visiting friends in Sheffield.

HOT SPRINGS HAPPENINGS.

Visitors in Many Picturesque Roles at Frenchs' Costume Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Aug. 17.—A fancy dress ball was given at Barton Lodge last night by Miss Clarice French, and her brother, Barton French, and was attended by many visitors, among them Miss Mercer French and Jack French of New York, who motored over from White Sulphur Springs for the night.

Among the most attractive costumed guests were Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, Jr., of New York, who was in Eastern grab, and Miss Gladys Ingalls as a harem woman in blue, white and gold. Basil Savidge of New York, was also conspicuous as an Arcadian, with grapes and leaves over his shoulders, and a fox skin on his back.

Mrs. Edward P. Meaney of Morristown, was garbed as a rosebud, Miss Mercer French as an old fashioned French girl, Miss George Cole Scott as Marie Antoinette, Miss Josephine Palms as a Nautch girl, Miss Sarah Gibson as a Pierrot. Miss Louise Gibson as a gypsy, Miss Louise Beaufort as a shepherdess, Russell Ellis Scard as a Venetian, George Cole Scott as Lord Cornwallis, Shannon Meaney as a clown, David Ingalls as a Turk, Jack French as a midshipman, A. C. Core as a sailor, Arthur Wells as an Indian, Francis Chambers as a chef, Braxton Valetine as a turk, Charles Bingham as a cowboy, Brooke Byrd as an Eastern Prince, Charles Palms as a little girl, and M. E. Ingalls, Jr., W. H. Rogers, Edgar Bright, Latta Laws, and Barton French as pierrots.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the Count and Countess de Chambrun, Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, Sr., Mrs. B. A. Wallingford, and Mr. and Mrs. G. T. M. Gibson were in ordinary evening dress; and Miss Clarice French was a water nymph in a blue and black spangled costume, with her hair down her back.

Mrs. Oscar W. Underwood, who is spending the Summer at the Homestead, returned home for a few days' visit this morning, but will be back the last of the week.

17,000,000 UNWED IN THIS COUNTRY

Conservation Commission of Equitable Finds Death Rate Highest Among Them.

MARRIED MEN CARED FOR

And Their Lives Are More Regular Than Those of Single Men, Rittenhouse Asserts.

Why millions of American men do not marry is a subject that E. E. Rittenhouse, Conservation Commissioner of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has had under investigation recently. His conclusions will appear in the forthcoming issue of the social service publication of which he is the editor.

"Why," asks Mr. Rittenhouse, "are 39 out of every 100 males without wives? Why should we have 17,000,000 unmarried persons in the United States? These mateless millions nearly equal in number the population of the kingdom of Spain, or that of Mexico and Canada combined. They are divided as follows: 8,102,000 unmarried men 20 years old and over; 9,000,000 unmarried women over 15 years old; 7,226,000 of these men are between 20 and 44 years old; some 500,000 of them are between the ages of 45 and 54. Never in the history of the world has a nation been so prosperous nor within such easy reach of the comforts and luxuries of life as the Americans of to-day. There is something wrong. What is it?

"Making due allowance for the impecuneous, the aged and the mentally and physically unfit, it is safe to say that 5,000,000 of these single men are capable of assuming the responsibilities of married life. The majority of these men have a wholesome respect and reverence for the married state, and many of them will enter it, but there are an enormous number of men who lack the moral fibre and courage to marry and take a man's part in human affairs.

"While an army of single men are lavishing their earnings and their affections upon themselves and many of them developing extravagant and often vicious habits—an existence which they prefer to an orderly, economical married life—another great army of young women are forced to toil in our factories and business houses for the necessities of life.

"This is an unfortunate and unnatural state of affairs. Moreover, from the ranks of the unmarried comes humanity's heaviest contribution to immorality and crime.

"All these factors are well worth considering when studying the problem of marriage, eugenics or race degeneracy, and the fundamental moral principle which underlies them all. And now another convincing reason for marriage has been disclosed by the analysis of mortality statistics of married and unmarried persons by Prof. W. L. Wilcox of Cornell University.

"These statistics cover the population of the State of New York, with the exception of Buffalo and New York City, and have made it possible almost for the first time in this country to study mortality by marital conditions.

"Comparing the death rate of unmarried men with that of married men, and of unmarried with that of married women, we get these startling results:

Age.	Death rate unmarried men.	Death rate unmarried women.
20 to 29	57% greater	18% less
30 to 39	117% greater	17% greater
40 to 49	118% greater	22% greater
50 to 59	69% greater	37% greater
60 to 69	60% greater	32% greater
70 to 79	39% greater	34% greater

"Why should the death rate of single men be so much higher than that of married men in the same age groups? Why should the death rate of single women also be higher than that of wives? In the group from 30 to 39 years the death rate of husbands is higher than that of wives. Why is this so? These are problems well worthy of study. It is obvious that a part of the heavy death rate among bachelors is due to the fact that many in delicate health, especially if suffering from any definite ailment, are not willing to assume the burden and responsibility of a family.

"But the physically impaired lives in this group account for only a part of the excessive mortality among single men. Most persons agree that married men live longer because their lives are more regular than those of single men. Responsibility begets caution in taking risks of life and illness, and in addition to this the hazard is reduced by the supervision of the wife, who watches over the husband, guarding his health and impressing him with the consequences of exposing himself to needless danger. These are some of the reasons why marriage promotes longevity.

"There is a demand, more or less popular, to place restrictions around marriage, to prevent the immorality, crime and degeneracy which follows 'the reproduction of the unfit.' But what of the decline in the reproduction of the fit? Why should not our highly developed civilization devise some means to encourage our ten million but unmarried persons to marry and assume their natural and proper place and part in the great scheme of humanity?

"What civilization needs is not necessarily larger families, but more and better families."

BAR HARBOR WATER SPORTS.

Start To-day with Many Entries—Patronesses for the Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—A heavy list of entries has been put in for the annual water sports at the Swimming Club, which are to be held to-morrow morning. William Lawrence Green of New York is referee, Dr. Percy Musgrave of Washington starter, and S. Megargee Wright of Philadelphia announcer. The Judges will be R. F. Sturgis, Dr. James F. Mitchell, and Dr. Edwin Mende. The diving judges will be Edgar Scott Roger and Benjamin Chew. The timers will be Antonio Y. Stewart, Edgar Scott, and the Rev. William D. Baker. Arthur S. Lamb will be clerk of the course and Harold H. Davis pilot.

The auxiliary schooner Speedwell, owned by C. Oliver Iselin of New York, has arrived.

Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh has issued cards for two dinners which are to be given on Monday and Thursday evenings of this week for her house guest, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War.

A notable list of patronesses has been obtained for the concert of the Bar Harbor Choral Society on Aug. 27 at the Building of Arts. The list includes Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss, Mrs. D. C. Blair, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, Mrs. Susan Dimock Hutchinson, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. John C. Livingston, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. L. E. Opdyke, Miss Minot, the Misses Morrill, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. Frank Fremont Smith, Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds.

The mixed doubles start to-morrow at the Swimming Club with a large numebr of entries. Among those who will take part are Miss Elizabeth Weld and W. W. Phelps, Miss B. Burrill and Mr. Burrill, Jr., Miss Williams and Edwin H. Denby, Mrs. Edgar B. Howard and Alvin P. Howard, Miss Katherine Parsons and partner, Miss Townsend and Mr. Townsend, Miss Marian Weld and C. B. McCagg, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. McC. Blair, Miss Bowen and Joseph T. Bowen, H. C. Taylor and partner, Miss Maude W. H. Kennedy and Mr. Winston, Miss Hannah Wright and Whitney Wright, Mr. Fox and partner, Miss Carey and partner, Miss Disston and partner, all of Northeast Harbor.

Woman Falls Six Stories.

While cleaning the banisters on the sixth floor of the Sloane Maternity Hospital in Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Mary McKenna fell to the ground floor. She was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital in a precarious condition.

NEWPORT SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

Preston Gibson's Dance Starts at Midnight—Dinners Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave a luncheon at Oakland farm to-day for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Henry of London, who are there for two weeks. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Capt. F. A. Gill of London, Preston Gibson, and Williams P. Burden. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt both entertained a dinner company at Sandy Point farm for Mr. and Mrs. Henry, the other guests including Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford. After dinner the guests went to the Clambake Club for the dance following the dinner Preston Gibson gave.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a dinner to-night, afterward taking their guests to Mr. Gibson's dance.

Preston Gibson's dinner was in honor of Mrs. Oelrichs. The guests were Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierpont Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stuyvesant Pillot, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Miss Janet Fish, Miss Laura Swan, Miss Hope Hamilton, Miss Natalja Willard, Miss Fullam, Miss Mimi Scott, Baron Horst von Lersner, Baron Kurt von Lersner, Col. Charles Hayden, George I. Scott, Robert D. Wrenn, Lanier Winslow, Major C. Creighton Webb, E. Hazard, Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, Andrew Robeson, and Réné La Montagne. Mr. Gibson received the hour by telephone from the naval station, and waved his hand for the orchestra to begin the dance one minute after midnight.

The tournaments for the Newport Golf Club will be held on Aug. 23 for the President's Cup, handicap matches continuing daily until completed. On Aug. 30 the Count De Turinos Cup will be played for, and on Sept. 3 the mixed foursomes for cups presented by the Spanish Minister and Señora Riaño.

Col. Charles Hayden entertained a luncheon company on the yacht Wacondah to-day.

Robert Graves gave a dinner on board his yacht to-night, entertaining his guests with music from a piano with an accompaniment of Westminster chimes and temple bells on deck.

Mrs. Bradford Norman was a luncheon hostess to-day at Brook farm.

Mrs. James B. Haggin gives a large dinner to-morrow, followed by dancing.

Kenneth P. Budd of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

The steam yachts Corsair, J. P. Morgan, and Viking, George F. Baker, Jr., arrived to-day.

The polo tournament begins to-morrow afternoon at the Westchester Polo Club, continuing until the 30th. The Perroguets and Sandpipers are playing.

Miss Elsie Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point, N. J., who are occupying one of the Pinard cottages, will be presented to society with a lawn party on Aug. 25. Other débutants who will attend will include the Misses Rose B. Dolan, Sarah Schuyler Butler, Gabrielle Warren, Dorothy King, Mimi Scott, and Lois Casstant.

Mrs. George D. Widener, with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon and their daughter and other members of the family, will not return to Philadelphia until after October. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who are in Europe, are returning next month and will visit Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, who usually close their Newport season the end of August, are staying until the middle of September.

Mrs. Thomas Hunton and Logan Ashley Hunton of New York, formerly of New Orleans, and Charles Cooper James of New York are at the New Cliffs for the tennis tournament, and will be joined later by Miss Lillian Howell of Mississippi, a granddaughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt brought their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Henry of London, to the Casino to-day. Other registerin were Charles M. Bull, Jr., Miss Adele H. Bull, W. D. Bourn, and Robert D. Wrenn, visiting George I. Scott, all of New York; Edward W. Donn, Jr., Chevy Chase; F. T. Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo Park; H. C. Johnson, Boston, and Capt. F. A. Gill of London.

William T. Bull has arrived at Dudley Place, to remain until August or the early part of September.

Vincent Astor goes on board the battleship Utah to-morrow to watch some of the manoeuvres of the battleships in Block Island Sound.

Secretary Daniels and his party sailed for New York this morning on the Dolphin, en route to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet will remain here until the end of October, unless their new residence at Goshen, N. Y., is completed before then.

The century plant on the lawn of Vincent Astor's Beechwood is nearly ready to bloom.

Mrs. Slater entertains a dinner company on Aug. 21 and Mrs. Gambrill a luncheon party on Thursday.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave luncheons to-day.

Mrs. H. Barton Jacobs has cards out for a dinner on Thursday and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish for Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller will give a dinner on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills is being prepared for opening.

The Horse Show boxes will be used for the first time at the tennis tournament, which begins to-morrow. Many of the seats in the two grandstands have been taken, and the attendance will be the largest in the history of the sport in Newport. The list of the boxholders is:

2—Miss Fanny L. Johnson & Mrs. Wm. E. Glyn.
3—Mr. & Mrs. Suffern Tailer.
4—Mr. & Mrs. Charles H. Hoffman.
5—Mr. & Mrs. Ezra Gould.
6—Geo. D. Widener.
7—Commodore & Mrs. Arthur C. James.
8—C. B. Luther.
9—Robert D. Wrenn.
10—Mr. & Mrs. J. Stewart Barney.
11—Col. Chas. Hayden.
12—Mrs. J. J. Brown.
13—Mr. Wrenn.
14—Mr. & Mrs. Reginald Norman.
15—Mr. & Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry.
16—Mr. & Mrs. James B. Haggin.
17—Miss Codman.
18—Bishop & Mrs. J. H. Darlington.
19—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan.
20—Mr. & Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens.
21—Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Peabody Gardner.
22—Mrs. Gambrill.
23—E. J. Berwind.
24—E. S. Reynal.
25—Mr. & Mrs. William Storrs Wells.
26—Mrs. T. J. Emery.
27—Mrs. Twombly.
28—Morris Wood.
29—Dr. & Mrs. H. Barton Jacobs.
30—Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr.
31—Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Beeckman.
32—Mr. & Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark.
33—Mr. & Mrs. Chas. B. Hillhouse.
34—Mr. & Mrs. Henry Clews.
35—E. L. Winthrop.
36—Mr. & Mrs. William Woodward.
37—Mr. & Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.
38—Mr. & Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings.
39—Mr. & Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis.
41—Mrs. Slater.
42—Mr. & Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr.
43—Mr. & Mrs. R. Manson Smith.
44—Mr. & Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington.
45—Mr. & Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas.
46—Mr. & Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan.
47—Mrs. Roderick Terry.
48—Vincent Astor.
49—Mrs. French Vanderbilt.
50—Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Moreland.
51—Mr. & Mrs. Richard Stevens.
52—P. E. Presby.
53—George I. Scott.
54—Mrs. Auchincloss.
55—S. F. Barger.
56—Mrs. J. N. Brown.
57—Mr. & Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.
58—Mrs. W. Grosvenor.
59—Miss Mabel Gerry.
60—George S. Adee.
61—I. H. Clothier.
62—Mr. & Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer.
63—The Russian Ambassador & Mme. Bakhmeteff.
64—Mr. & Mrs. Theodore M. Davis.
65—Mrs. J. R. Busk.
66—Mr. & Mrs. Chas. N. Welsh.
67—H. W. Slocum.
68—Mrs. F. P. Sands.
69—Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton F. Webster.
70—Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Pullman.
71—Senator & Mrs. G. P. Wetmore.
72—Col. & Mrs. Joseph H. Willard.
73—Mr. & Mrs. Whitney Warren.
75—Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Rives.
76—E. P. Charlton.
80—W. G. Loew.
82—Mr. & Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.
84—Mr. & Mrs. Forsyth Wickes.
88—Mrs. & Mrs. Woodbury Blair.
90—Rear Admiral & Mrs. C. McRae Winslow.

Zipkes-Pincus Wedding.

The marriage of Maximilian Zipkes, an architect, of 220 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Augusta Pincus, daughter of Mrs. Pincus of 86 West 119th Street, took place yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman officiating. The immediate relatives only were present. Mr. and Mrs. Zipkes have gone on their honeymoon trip and will return in September. Mrs. Zipkes was until recently assistant to the Principal in Public School 165.

Arriving from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived from Southampton on the American liner St. Paul yesterday were:

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson H. Cocke, Mrs. A. D. Davidson, Cecil W. Dunn, Arthur Forrest, Miss Mary Hamlin, Morgan Jones, Francis H. Lane, Lady Hamilton Lang, Miss Lang, Frederick Lloyd, Viscount Massereene, F. P. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Ross, Dr. Elbert M. Somers, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Mrs. Thomas H. Tucker.

HIKERS WORK HARD TO CONVERT WOMEN

Mounted Suffragists Have Easiest Time in Gaining Support of Male Farmers.

TO-DAY WILL BE WASHDAY

And While the Riders Rest an Effort Will Be Made to Patch Up the Horses' Tired Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

CALLICOON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Today the Women's Political Union crusaders observed the Sabbath by leaving off their regalia and attending church at Roscoe, but after service the women started off in the broiling heat for Callicoon. On the road they were recognized by persons in every passing auto and carriage, and many of the occupants called out, "Bully speech last night!"

About two miles outside of Roscoe a hard rain set in, and the crusaders fled to the nearest barn which was deserted. Here they unharnessed their horses, tied them in the stalls, and ran to the nearest house, which proved to be a boarding house, where one of the guests confided to Miss Muller that a man actually thought she might be one of those riding suffragists.

"But I am," said Miss Muller, and all the women applauded, said they were suffragists, and called for a speech. Father Hayes of Roscoe, who was present, joined in the request, and an impromptu meeting was held on the porch.

In the midst of her speech Crusader Porsitt suddenly stopped. With one bound she cleared the front steps and tore across the meadow, where Senator Root had broken loose and was enjoying liberty.

The senior crusaders stood aghast, but Crusader Phyllis Muller, who is only 12 years old, ran to the rescue, and, seizing Senator Root by the nose, led him into the stable.

As the rain had stopped, the crusaders departed amid the cheers of the boarders, and with Father Hayes ringing the dinner bell as a parting benediction. As the crusaders rode along several farmers called out from their houses, "You can have my vote in 1915."

At North Branch the boys from the Hilberling School welcomed the crusaders by marching out in a body, carrying American flags. They lined up on both sides of the road and saluted and called out in unison, "Here's hoping that you will win in 1915." At several Summer boarding houses on the way the women came running out to say they would drive into Callicoon to hear the crusaders speak to-morrow.

At Callicoon Centre an old farmer asked Miss Muller why she dressed in knickerbockers and rode astride, suggesting that it was to be like a man. "Oh, no!" said Miss Muller, "the anti-suffragettes started the custom, and we followed suit."

On reaching Callicoon Capt. De Forest called a halt until noon to-morrow. Monday will be wash day for the crusaders, as for every one else, and the fishing rod will again come in handy, this time as a clothesline, and Porsitt and Parker will visit the shoemaker and have brand-new shoes put on all four feet. After the noon meeting the crusaders depart for White Lake, where they will be joined by Mrs. Elizabeth Worth Muller, who will drive over from Monticello in an auto decorated with votes-for-women flags.

NORA BLATCH DE FOREST.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSCOE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The six suffragette crusaders spent a welcome rest here to-day after a long, tiresome hike from Liberty. The fact that they are about done up Mrs. De Forest says they will stick to the last, and wind up in Madison Square on Aug. 26. She is very much pleased so far, and will even hire new horses if necessary. The hike from Livingston Manor was made walking the horses, as Senator Root and Mr. Parker were sick of their jobs, both having sore feet.

The hike to-morrow to White Lake will be one through a typical rural district, which Mrs. De Forest says will tell the temper of the rural vote. To date only about 25 per cent. of the natives interviewed have shown opposition. The truth is that a farmer's better half is harder to convert than the farmer himself. This state of affairs is something the hikers are unable to account for. Efforts have been made to organize local leagues in the small towns among the women, but with little success.

GEORGE F. JONES DIES.

Former President of Cotton Exchange Stricken While Playing Golf

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 17.—George F. Jones of Elizabeth, N. J., former President of the New York Cotton Exchange, died at Rockland Breakwater to-day, following an attack of heart disease, with which he was stricken when playing golf last Wednesday.

Mr. Jones had apparently recovered from this seizure, when he had a second attack, which proved fatal. He was 63 years of age and a native of North Berwick, Me. He is survived by a widow and two sons. The body was shipped to Elizabeth to-night for burial.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN D. CHEEVER, a prominent horseman who was for many years connected with the New York Belting and Packing Company at 253 Broadway, died suddenly on Saturday at Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, where he went ten days ago for a vacation. He was 54 years old and a graduate of Trinity College. Mr. Cheever was a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity and of the Union, Brook, Racquet and Tennis, New York Yacht, and Turf and Field Clubs.

JOHN CALVIN LOCKE, a civil engineer, died on Friday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn of fever following an attack of influenza. His home was at 1880 West Seventh Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Locke was 44 years old and was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

FREDERICK W. MILLER, who was engaged in the insurance business in Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 677 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. He was 35 years old and is survived by his wife and a daughter.

MARY O'MERA CLARK, wife of Sylvester L. Clark, a contracting agent for the Erie Railroad Company, died on Friday at her home, 1,264 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn. She was 48 years old.

P. A. RENAUD, for many years well known in New Orleans sporting circles, died there on Friday. Mr. Renaud was one of the backers of the Sullivan-Kilrain bare knuckle fight in Mississippi in 1889 and he also backed James J. Corbett in his fight with Kilrain in 1891. Mr. Renaud was 60 years old.

GEORGE H. COUTTES of this city, dropped dead on the street at Kennebunkport, Me., on Saturday night. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause.

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ETHEL LEVEY IN DRAMA.

Steps from Music Halls to Leading Part with du Maurier.

It became known here yesterday that Ethel Levey, the American musical comedy actress, who has lately been very successful in the English and Continental music halls, was about to appear in the leading part in a London play. She has been put under contract by Gerald du Maurier and is to act as his leading woman in a play now under rehearsal, which he is to produce shortly at the Haymarket Theatre.

The play in which she is to appear is the new one, as yet unnamed, by Hubert Henry Davies, which will be seen for the first time in September. It is known here that Ethel Levey has been having great success in the London and Paris music halls. In London, particularly, she has attracted attention both on the stage and socially. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, to whom the English see a resemblance of type in Ethel Levey, has said that she is one of the best actresses in England. It is generally said that her engagement makes a climax to the American invasion of the English stage which has been noticeable there during the last few seasons.

Ethel Levey has never appeared before on the legitimate stage. In London she is principally known for her work in the music halls. In this country she appeared in almost all of the earlier George M. Cohan productions in which the actor himself appeared. She was married to Cohan a number of years ago, and obtained a divorce from him in February, 1907.

Miss Levey was born in San Francisco in 1880. She made her professional début there in 1897 in Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag." Her first New York appearance was made at Weber & Fields's Music Hall, and later she was seen at Koster & Bial's. She next joined the Hyde & Behman's Specialty Company to be with George M. Cohan, whom she had married the previous Summer. Then she appeared in all of his productions, including "The Governor's Son," "Running for Office," "Little Johnny Jones," and "George Washington, Jr." During the season of 1903-4 she appeared in the title rôle of "My Lady Dolly," a musical piece in which Andrew Mack appeared, under the management of Charles Frohman.

In 1908 she appeared in vaudeville here until May, and then went abroad, announcing that she was to study for grand opera. She pursued her studies there, and Broadway heard little of her except that now and then she was singing in big foreign music halls or in a Paris revue. She returned here in 1911 for a brief engagement at the Folies Bergère and for other short periods, but returned again to the other side. After her divorce from George M. Cohan it was said that she was to marry a

YANKEES DEFEAT WHITE SOX--TWO NEW WORLD'S RECORDS--TENNIS

KEATING'S CURVES PUZZLE WHITE SOX

Peckinpaugh's Single Produces Yankees' Winning Run in Twelfth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Yankees got an even break on the series with the Sox to-day by defeating Manager Callahan's men 3 to 2 after a thrilling twelve-inning game, in which Ray Keating and Joe Benz engaged in a regular slab duel. A two-base wild throw by Weaver and a single by Peckinpaugh registered the winning run.

Keating had much the better of his adversary when it came to effectiveness, and should have captured the contest in the regulation time, and blanked the locals to boot. The first Chicago run was scored after the side should have been retired, an error by Williams giving the South Siders an opening that they followed up in the second round. Chappell, who tallied the final Chicago run, was put on first as a result of an error by Knight in the third inning.

The Yanks got their first two runs as the result of clean hitting in the fourth round, when singles by Hartzell and Peckinpaugh were followed by Knight's double. They were unable to do anything with Benz before and after this period until the last session, and were held to five hits outside of this frame.

Keating had only one bad inning, the eighth, when Chicago filled the bases on three hits with none down. Berger, Lord, and Chase were the hitters, and the first-named was forced at the plate when Bodie rolled to Maisel. Collins lifted a fly to Cook, whose beautiful peg to the plate retired Lord and completed a double play that ended the chapter. Keating was in little trouble except for this inning, and several of the pits he found himself in were due to faltering support.

Maisel made a feature play of the day in the seventh inning, when, with Schalk on second and one down, he chased back to the left-field pavilion and caught Benz's difficult foul. Hartzell broke into the limelight in the front session by cutting down Berger at third when Joe tried to advance from first on Lord's blow to right.

Lord was the best Sox hitter, with three singles, while Knight led the visitors with a double and a single. Hartzell and Peckinpaugh drew a pair of singles, and both the latter's swats figured in the scoring.

Easy fouls retired the first two locals in the second before Williams fumbled Schalk's roller, and Collins's triple sent Ray around with the first Chicago run. Chappell was safe on Knight's misplay at the start of the third, advanced on an out, and tallied on Chase's single past Maisel.

With Cree out of the way, the visitors got busy in the fourth. Hartzell and Peckinpaugh scratched hits to Weaver and worked a double steal that put them on third and second. Then Knight delivered a double to left that scored both runners. Jack died trying to steal third and Williams fanned.

What chance the Yanks had in the eighth was spoiled by a clever ruse by Weaver after Maisel singled with one out. Cook lifted an easy fly to Bodie, but Maisel did not see it and the ball, and Weaver pretended that he was scooping a grounder, thereby drawing Maisel so far off first that Bodie had little difficulty in doubling him up. The other hits made by the visitors after the fourth came with two dead in the final session. In this round Hartzell reached second on Weaver's bad pep after Berger had thrown out Cree.

Caldwell was asked to run for Roy, and had no difficulty in crossing the plate when Peckinpaugh produced a stout smash over second base. Peck fell asleep off first and Knight filled to Collins, but the harm was done. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3
Cook, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Cree, lf.	5	0	0	4	0
H'tz'l, rf.	5	1	2	1	1
*Caldwell.	0	1	0	0	0
Wolter, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
P'k'p'h, ss.	5	1	1	4	3
Knight, 2b.	5	0	2	3	1
W'ms, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1
Sw'ney, c.	4	0	1	10	0
Keat'g, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total.	39	3	8	36	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Chap'l, lf.	6	1	2	3	0
Berg'r, 2b.	5	0	1	3	4
Lord, 3b.	5	0	3	1	2
Chase, 1b.	6	0	2	22	0
Bodie, cf.	5	0	0	2	1
Col'ns, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Schalk, c.	5	1	4	5	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Benz, p.	5	0	0	1	7
Total.	46	2	10	36	26

*Ran for Hartzell in the twelfth inning.

Errors—Maisel, Peckinpaugh, Williams, (2,) Berger, Schalk.

New York.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Two-base hit—Knight. Three-base hit—Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Cook, Lord, Weaver. Stolen bases—Lord, Cree, Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Bodie and Chase; Cook and Sweeney. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 12. First base on balls—Off Benz, 2; off Keating, 2. Struck out—By Benz, 4; by Keating, 5. Passed ball—Sweeney. Wild pitch—Keating. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Egan. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Detroit Takes Closing Game.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—Edgar Willett, pitching superbly, survived a brilliant battle, and Detroit, savagely attacking Engle when he weakened in the seventh, took the closing game of the series from Washington. The score was 7 to 1. During the first six innings Willett granted two hits, while Engle allowed three. Each team could score only one run, although Detroit had men on bases in five of the innings.

A fielder's choice play, which gave Gandil a hit, enabled Foster to score Washington's only run, in the fourth. Louden's single to centre, bringing Bush home, tied the count in the next inning. With one out in the seventh, Willett singled and Bush drew his fourth successive base on balls. McBride's error and Crawford's double produced two runs, and Engle was relieved by Hughes. The veteran deliberately passed Cobb and then walked Veach, forcing in a run. Gainer hit McBride, who nipped Crawford at the plate, but Stanage doubled off the score board and Cobb, Veach, and Gainer scored.

With two out in the eighth and McBride on first, Schaefer batted for Hughes and singled, but Willett averted possible trouble by retiring Moeller on strikes. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	1	2	0	1	4
Lo'd'n, 2b.	3	1	2	2	2
C'w'd, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cobb, cf.	2	1	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	2	1	0	1	0
Gain'r, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
Stan'ge, c.	3	1	1	8	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
Willett, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total.	27	7	7	27	11

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mos'r, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Fost'r, 3b.	3	1	1	3	3
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
G'ndil, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
M'rg'n, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
L'p'te, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'F'de, ss.	3	0	1	4	2
Henry, c.	3	0	1	4	1
A'smith, c.	0	0	0	1	1
Engle, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Schaefer.	1	0	1	0	0
Gallia, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	5	24	12

*Batted for Hughes in the eighth inning.

Errors—McBride, Henry.

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	7

Two-base hits—Crawford, Stanage. Hits—Off Engle, 5 in 6 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 1 in 2-3 of an inning; off Gallia, 1 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Louden, 2. Stolen bases—Foster, 2; Bush, Crawford. Double play—Moriarty and Gainer. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Detroit, 7. Balk—Engle. First base on balls—Off Engle, 6; off Willett, 1; off Hughes, 2. Struck out—By Engle, 2; by Willett, 2; by Gallia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Engle, (Stanage.) Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

Three Out of Four for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Cleveland made it three out of four from Philadelphia to-day, winning, 6 to 2. Gregg outpitched Bender, the latter being knocked out of the box in the seventh inning. Gregg weakened after two were out in the ninth, four hits netting two runs and allowing Philadelphia to escape a shut-out. The largest crowd in the history of the game here was present, the turnstiles recording 25,017 admissions.

Cleveland scored its first run in the second inning on Turner's double, Graney's out, and O'Neill's sacrifice fly. Another was scored in the third on Chapman's double, Jackson's out, and a wild pitch. Four more were added in the seventh on Turner's single, O'Neill's double, Leibold's single, Chapman's triple, and Jackson's single.

The Athletics went scoreless until the ninth inning, when Collins doubled and scored on Walsh's single. Schang and Orr also singled, scoring Walsh. D. Murphy ended the game with a fly to centre. The score:

CLEVELAND	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Leib'd, cf.	4	1	3	4	0	0
C'pm'n, ss.	4	2	3	1	1	0
J'kson, rf.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0	0
Turner, 3b.	3	2	2	2	1	0
Graney, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
O'Neill, c.	3	1	1	6	2	0
Gregg, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	31	6	11	27	10	0

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
E.M'p'y, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Oldr'g, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Col'ns, 2b.	4	1	2	4	3	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	1
M'Ln's, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1	0
Walsh, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Schang, c.	3	0	1	2	1	3
Orr, ss.	3	0	1	3	2	0
Bender, p.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Wyck'f, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Strunk	1	0	0	0	0	0
†D. M'phy.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	2	8	24	14	4

*Batted for Bender in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Wyckoff in the ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	11
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8

Two-base hits—Turner, Chapman, O'Neill, Collins, Baker. Three-base hit—Chapman. Sacrifice fly—O'Neill. Stolen bases—Leibold, Graney, Collins. Double plays—Schang and Collins; Jackson and Johnston; O'Neill and Turner. Hits—Off Bender, 11 in 7 innings. First base on balls—Off Gregg, 2; off Bender, 2; off Wyckoff, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Gregg, (Schang.) Struck out—By Gregg, 5; by Bender, 1; by Wyckoff, 1. Wild pitches—Bender, Gregg. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hildebrand.

St. Louis Plays In Good Form.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—St. Louis played in championship form this afternoon and defeated Boston, 3 to 1. St. Louis tallied first, when McAllester was safe on Janvrin's error. He stole second and scored on a two-base hit by Shotten. Pratt's triple and a one-base drive by Williams counted another in the sixth inning. A single and Brief's triple in the eighth inning netted the last run for the home team.

With men on the bases Baumgardner was effective in all but one inning, in which Boston scored its run on a single by Janvrin, a stolen base, and Wagner's single. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Shot'n, cf.	3	0	2	3	0	
Bal'nti, ss.	2	0	0	4	2	
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	2	3	0	
W'm, rf.	4	1	2	2	1	
A'stin, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	
Brief, lb.	4	0	1	5	1	
J'nst'n, 1b.	2	0	1	1	1	
M'A'st'r, c.	4	1	0	5	2	
B'g'd'r, p.	2	0	0	1	0	
Total.	29	3	8	27	9	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hoop'r, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	
Mundy, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0	
Hall, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	1	3	1	
Lewis, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	
G'dn'r, 3b.	4	0	2	0	0	
J'vrin, ss.	3	1	1	2	2	
Wagn'r, 2b.	3	0	2	1	3	
Thom's, c.	2	0	1	7	3	
Cady, c.	0	0	0	1	0	
And's'n, p.	2	0	0	0	1	
Engle, 1b.	1	0	0	0	0	
*Yerkes	1	0	0	0	0	
†Carrigan.	1	0	0	0	0	
Total.	32	1	10	24	9	

*Batted for Thomas in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Mundy in the eighth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, (2,) Cady.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	

Two-base hits—Williams, Shotten, Hooper. Three-base hits—Pratt, Brief. Hits—Off Anderson, 6 in seven innings; off Hall, 2 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Balenti, Janvrin. Stolen bases—Wagner, McAllester, Janvrin, Williams, Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 4; off Hall, 1. Struck out—By Anderson, 8; by Baumgardner, 3; by Hall, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. McGreevey and Connolly.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2, (12 innings.)
Detroit, 7; Washington, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester, 4; Jersey City, 1.
Toronto, 7; Newark, 1.
Newark, 15; Toronto, 1.
Montreal, 12; Providence, 6, (8 innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C
New York	75	33	.694
Philadelphia	64	39	.622
Chicago	60	51	.541
Pittsburgh	57	51	.528
Brooklyn	47	58	.448
Boston	45	61	.424
St. Louis	42	69	.379
Cincinnati	43	71	.377

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C
Philadelphia	73	37	.664
Cleveland	68	45	.602
Washington	61	49	.555
Chicago	61	54	.530
Boston	53	55	.491
Detroit	48	65	.425
St. Louis	45	72	.385
New York	37	69	.349

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C
Newark	79	40	.652
Rochester	67	52	.563
Baltimore	60	57	.513
Buffalo	59	59	.500
Montreal	56	61	.479
Toronto	54	65	.454
Providence	53	66	.445
Jersey City	45	73	.381

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York, (2 games.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Rochester.
Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.

WORLD'S RECORD BY RYAN WITH HAMMER

Irish-American Athlete Does 189 Feet 6½ Inches—Kolehmainen's Fine Race.

High-class contests marked the track and field games of the Eccentric Firemen's local branch yesterday at Celtic Park, and more than 8,000 persons witnessed the making of a new world's record with the sixteen-pound hammer by the American champion, Pat Ryan, who threw the missile 189 feet 6½ inches, thereby displacing the former best figures of 187 feet 4 inches, made by Matt McGrath, Oct. 29, 1911.

Closely following this came the successful onslaught against Father Time by Hannes Kolehmainen, the world's champion long-distance runner, when he eclipsed the three-mile American record of 14 minutes 32 seconds, and set a new mark for the route by doing 14.22 3-5, only five seconds slower than the world's best mark by Alfred Shrubb.

Among the other notable performances was the sprinting of James M. Rosenberger of the Irish-American A. C., a former title holder, who annexed the short sprint at 100 yards in commanding fashion from the one-yard mark in the really fast time of 10 1-5 seconds, incidentally beating among others Alvah T. Meyer, a champion at the distance.

Still another feature was the 900 yards special race, which attracted the American champion half miler, Homer Baker of the New York A. C., Abel Kiviat, the 1,500 meters record holder; M. J. Hayes of Princeton University, Myles McHugh, Pastime A. C., and W. C. Anderson, with victory eventually perching on the banner of Kiviat, who won by a narrow margin.

Ryan's work with the hammer showed more finish than any he has done since he first got in the limelight at the Metropolitan championships last Fall, when he threw the weight 182 feet 11¾ inches. Ryan got a fine whip on the hammer, and in the hurl which gained the world's greatest mark took up but six feet six inches of the ring, being well inside the circle upon his delivery, and showing no tendency to foul.

His qualifying rounds showed the distances to be 168.3, 172.7, 180.5, 177.11, a foul, and the record throw of 189 feet 6½ inches. Three perfect pivots with a slow first move, followed by gradually increased speed until his delivery, which was well-nigh perfection, served to give him the wonderful distance. His only fault was a tendency to throw a bit to the side, proof that he let go of his hammer a bit too soon.

Pat McDonald essayed to win honors at the game, but was unable to get the missile farther than 127 feet, which failed to get him in the final, despite his handicap of 40 feet, which mark had also been allotted Ben Sherman, the former Harvard athlete, who gained second place to Ryan, with a throw of 140 feet 10½ inches.

Kolehmainen's running was gilt-edged, when viewed from the standpoint of a track which was far from being what it could have been for a record-breaking attempt, and when handicapped with the fact that he had but an hour before his race stepped off a train from Hamilton, Ont., where he had on Saturday won the three-mile race, making a new Canadian record.

The Finn's opponents were strung out all over the track, as handicaps up to 435 yards had been given, with the nearest man 175 yards away. Several of the limit men essayed to keep pace with the doughty Finn for the first lap, but they were quickly shaken off with a 62-second first quarter. Going to the half in 2 2-15, the Finn was down to a traveling in his old-time form, which fact became more pronounced when he passed the mile mark in 4:38 3-5.

Each lap was as uniform as clock work, his schedule calling for a 9:30 two miles. At this stage he was clocked in 9:31 2-5. He was right into his field by this time, with but half a dozen men in front of him. He caught the last of these at two miles and three-eighths, and was timed at 2½ miles in 11:59 2-5. With no one to aid him in the matter of pacing, however, he continued his steady gait, and, traveling the final half mile in 2:23, came home smiling in the time recorded above. Under different track conditions, it is conceded that he can do better than 14:10 easily, as the dust blew up in his face at various stages of the course.

Coming up to his three-mile record, Kolehmainen lopped out the long-standing marks made by Willie Day on Memorial Day, 1890, as follows: Day's at 2¼ miles, 10:52 4-5; Kolehmainen, 10:45; 2½ miles, Day, 12:10 3-5; Kolehmainen, 11:59 2-5; 2¾ miles, Day, 13:28 1-5; Kolehmainen, 13:04, all of which will be tabulated as new American records at the respective distances. The Finn's margin of victory was 120 yards, thus showing his easy win and practically no opposition during the latter part of the race, which helped to argue against a better performance. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final heat won by James M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C., (1 yard.) J. Snyder, unattached, (7½ yards,) second; Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Gordon, Hollywood Inn, (45 yards;) L. Gordon, Hollywood Inn, (45 yards,) second; H. Mackay, Mohawk A. C., (55 yards,) third. Time—2:12 4-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by H. H. Kluge, Long Island A. C., (50 seconds;) J. Burkhard, Bronx Church House, (50 seconds,) second; T. A. Maroney, Glencoe A. C., (45 seconds,) third. Time—6:39 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Final heat won by F. Reidel, Roosevelt A. C.; W. J. Monahan, unattached, second; no third. Time—5:10 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Loescher, Aranac A. C., (7 inches,) with 5 feet 9 inches actual; A. R. Rodriquez, Irish-American A. C., (5 inches,) second, with 5 feet 9 inches actual; F. C. Holbrook, St. Agnes A. A., (6 inches,) third, with 5 feet 5 inches actual.

900-Yard Run.—Special Scratch. Won by Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.; Martin J. Hayes, Irish-American A. C., second; Myles McHugh, Pastime A. C., third. Time—2:01 3-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) W. T. Cleary, Glencoe A. C., (435 yards,) second; A. Rosander, Morningside A. C., (825 yards,) third. Time—14:22 3-5.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by O. A. Feth, Mohawk A. C., (18 yards;) W. J. McDonough, Xavier A. C., (12 yards,) second; R. W. Savage, Dominican Lyceum, (6½ yards,) third. Time—0:32 1-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by Pat Ryan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) with 189 feet 6½ inches; Ben Sherman, unattached, (40 feet,) second, with 140 feet 10½ inches; A. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., (55 feet,) third, with 145 feet 8 inches.

880-Yard Relay, Handicap.—Won by Glencoe A. C. team, composed of T. Furtell, J. J. Feeney, J. McMahon, and J. J. Curtis, (18 yards;) Oxanam Association team, composed of P. Lee, A. O'Shea, J. G. Behirken, and T. Murphy, (17 yards,) second; National A. C. team, composed of R. W. McDonald, F. P. Houser, E. Maurer, and H. Altman, (2 yards,) third. Time—1:32.

BOXING AT LOCAL CLUBS.

Promoters Are Getting Busy, but Week Shows No Big Bouts.

Boxing enthusiasts are in for another quiet week at Greater New York clubs, but the outlook is bright for considerable activity in the roped arena within a short time. During the week just gone by efforts were made to match Sam Langford with Joe Jeannette at Madison Square Garden, and it was announced that Packey McFarland would soon arrive in New York, presumably for the purpose of getting a bout at the Garden. Tommy Murphy has been named as a likely opponent. Al Palzer and Frank Moran are scheduled to begin training this week for their bout early in September, and an announcement is expected within a few days about the opening of the Metropolitan Roller Rink, which has been leased by the McMahon Brothers for a boxing club. None of the bouts arranged for the coming week at local clubs will attract any interest outside of New York.

A bantamweight elimination tournament at the St. Nicholas A. C. Wednesday night is perhaps the biggest bill of the week at local clubs. The programme calls for three ten-round bouts, all the performers being prominent New York youngsters. The winners will be matched for bouts at the same club in two or three weeks. The principals in the three bouts will be Battling Reddy vs. Arthur Simons, Knockout Egers vs. Barry Hill, and Mickey Dunn vs. Mike Rosen.

The Atlantic Garden A. C., Canal Street and the Bowery, will put on its usual weekly show to-morrow night, the programme to be made up of three ten-round bouts. New York boys will be competitors in all three bouts. In the feature event of the card Young Gloughery, the east side youngster who has been making rapid advances in the lightweight division, will oppose Billy Meyers of the Bronx. Mike Clancy and Kid Goodman, two east side bantamweights, will do the honors in the ten-round semi-final, and the opening bout will bring together Jimmy Lambert and Jimmy Fasane of the west side.

The New Polo A. A., at 129th Street and Park Avenue, will be busy Friday night, three ten-round bouts featuring the show. Biz Mackey of Cleveland, formerly a top-notcher in the feather-weight division, will box Kid Ghetto of New York in the feature number. Freddie Haas and Knockout Smith will be the principals in the ten-round semi-final. In the opening ten-round Harlem Tommy Hopkins and Joe Malone will exchange punches.

Tommy Madden of Brooklyn and Tommy Bergen, the Lewiston middleweight, will be the contenders in the feature bout at the Far Rockaway A. C. to-night, and on Friday night at the same club Young Brown of the east side will oppose Billy Bennett, the Irish lightweight. This will be Brown's first bout in several weeks.

The usual week-end bouts will be put on Saturday night at the Fairmont and St. Nicholas clubs of New York, and at the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn.

MAY BUILD DEFENDER.

Philadelphia Yachtsmen Want Representation in Trial Races.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—In all probability Philadelphia will be represented in the trial races for the selection of an American yacht to meet Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV. It has been learned unofficially that with the announcement that the cup defender is to be a seventy-five-foot ship readily convertible into a schooner for cruising or off-shore racing a syndicate of Corinthian Yacht Club members may be formed to build a yacht to contest for the blue ribbon of the season.

It is planned to form a syndicate of six or ten members. Nearly all active members of the Corinthian Club are alos members of the New York Yacht Club. It is said that Charles D. Mower, Secretary of the Corinthian Club's race committee, may be given the opportunity of designing the projected Philadelphia craft. Mr. Mower has been very successful in the designing of small boats. It is estimated that $60,000 will cover the cost of designing, construction, and fitting of the yact.

W. H. LOCKE BURIED.

Notable Baseball Men Attend Funeral of Philadelphia Club Head.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 17.—The funeral of William H. Locke, President of the Philadelphia National League Club, who died at Ventnor, N. J., last Thursday, was held this afternoon from the home of his mother, Mrs. Charles E. Locke. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. S. Frayton, assistant pastor of Christ's Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Locke was a member. Over a score of notable baseball men were in attendance, including President Thomas J. Lynch and Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League, Ban B. Johnson, President of the American League, and officials of the National League clubs.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 8; Scranton, 0.
At Elmira—Wilkesbarre, 7; Elmira, 1.
At Utica—Albany, 4; Utica, 3.

Eastern Association.

At Waterbury—Waterbury, 9; Springfield, 1.
Waterbury, 9; Springfield, 8.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 3; Meriden, 2.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Milwaukee, 7; Indianapolis, 1.
At Louisville—St. Paul, 8; Louisville, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Kansas City, 1.
At Toledo—Minneapolis, 8; Toledo, 5.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—Mobile, 7; New Orleans, 5; New Orleans, 1; Mobile, 0.
At Memphis—Memphis, 2; Montgomery, 1; Memphis, 8; Montgomery, 1.

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—Venice, 4; San Francisco, 3.
At San Francisco—San Francisco, 1; Venice, 0
At Venice—Sacramento, 4; Los Angeles, 3.
At Los Angeles—Sacramento, 3; Los Angeles, 0.
At Portland—Portland, 7; Oakland, 1.

WEST MAY CAPTURE TWO TENNIS TITLES

Pacific Coast Players Are Favored for National Championship at Newport.

All sections of the United States will be represented in the National All-Comers Tennis Tournament, which opens to-day on the grass courts of the Casino a Newport, R. I. With Maurice E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy of California on hand to defend their titles, the struggle promises to be the most momentous in the history of the championships. Scarcely a tennis player of note will be missing from the list of contestants, which total 148.

Interest is centred in the trio of California schoolboys, who created a favorable impression with the followers of the game at the Crescent A. C. and Meadow Club tournaments. William M. Johnston won the Longwood Cup and Crescent Bowl, while John S. Strachan and Clarence J. Griffin, the holders of the Western doubles title and challengers for the national championship, defeated William J. Clothier and William A. Larned in the final round of the Meadow Club doubles at Southampton last week. Strachan made an excellent showing in the Southampton singles, especially in view of the fact that it was the first time he had played on grass courts in the East.

With such a strong combination, it is expected that both titles will again go to Western players this year. McLoughlin, in view of his splendid work in the Davis Cup matches, is expected to successfully defend the singles title, while the four players who will engage in the doubles are Californians, making the event a Pacific Coast affair.

It is not expected that T. C. Bundy and Clarence J. Griffin will prove serious contenders in the singles, as their playing has not been of a high average. John S. Strachan will prove troublesome, and William M. Johnston will take a lot of beating. The experience gained by this brilliant young Californian at Longwood, Bay Ridge and Southampton is expected to materially aid him in the Newport tournament.

In the draw Johnston plays George T. Adee, the veteran, in the first round, and should experience little difficulty winning in straight sets, as Adee has not been showing any of his old-time form this Summer. Strachan will be opposed by F. T. Freylinghausen in the same round, and the match should prove easy for the Pacific Coast expert. Griffin and E. H. Woods are drawn together in the same bracket, and here again the Westerner should come out on top. All three matches favor the ranking players from the West.

McLoughlin, who is required to play through the tournament, has also been fortunate in his draw. He will not be required to compete before the second round, as he drew a bye in the first. McLoughlin's opponent will be Amos Pinchot, who is hardly classed above the third flight of players. Unless something remarkable in the way of a reversal of form is encountered, the Westerners will come through their first matches with flying colors.

The return of William A. Clothier of Philadelphia to form has been one of the surprises of the season. The former champion is at the top of his game at present, and many close observers of the sport predict that he will in all probability be McLoughlin's opponent in the final round for the championship. Clothier won the Meadow Club invitation singles at Southampton last week, defeating among others William M. Johnston, Gustave F. Touchard of New York and A. S. Dabney of Boston. In each match the Philadelphian outplayed his opponent, and showed himself a master of the strokes that won him the championship a few years ago. Clothier, like the Californians, will have an easy match in the opening round, being drawn against Basil Wagner.

Harold H. Hackett, Captain of the American Davis Cup team, will be opposed in his opening match by W. E. Heyl, Jr., while Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia, another member of the Davis Cup combination, is slated to play Shaw McKean. The indications point to both of these players coming through successfully.

Should William J. Clothier and William A. Larned of Summit, N. J., survive their early matches they are expected to meet in the fifth round. W. Slocum of New York, who won the title in 1888 and 1889, and Richard Stevens of Hoboken, who has been a contender in nearly every tournament for the last quarter of a century, are among the other veterans entered.

Wednesday will be California Day in the Casino when four players from the Golden West will meet in the double challenge round to decide which pair will keep the title on the Pacific Coast. The match is expected to prove the finest exhibition of the famous whirlwind play ever seen in the East, as all four players are masters of this typical Western development of the game.

Players concede that the first big match will be that between R. Norris Williams of Philadelphia, one of this year's international team, and R. C. Seaver of Boston, a rated player, in the first round. Should Williams win he is likely to meet Gustave F. Touchard, the brilliant but erratic New Yorker, in the second round.

The lower half of the draw included the majority of the more famous players, and it was agreed that the committee would have difficulty in picking out the most attractive match each day for the championship, or grandstand, court.

The tournament will be managed by President Robert D. Wrenn. Every effort will be made to run off the matches in quick time, so that the whole affair may be wound up within seven days of actual playing.

CHAPPLE BEATS GRAPPERON

American Leads Frenchman at Two Miles for Title.

Another sporting title passed into the keeping of America last night at the Brighton Beach Stadium when Arthur Chapple of New York, champion motor cyclist of America, defeated Andre Grapperon of Paris, European title holder, in a special two-mile race for the world's championship.

The Frenchman made the trip to America to engage in a series of races with the pick of the home talent, and although he has shown real ability at piloting the two-wheeled vehicle, he was no match for the favorite Chapple. He was favored with the pole position at the start of both heats, but when Chapple brought his cunning into play there was nothing left for Grapperon to do but trail the local phenom.

Grapperon drew the pole in the toss for positions, and when the pair finally got away after three trips around the saucer in warming up, he had an advantage of about two wheel lengths. He made good use of his start in the first mile, and kept the local favorite on the outside quite a distance up the bank. Chapple chugged along at his elbow, and on the seventh lap, after getting abreast at the line, shot out in front for the first time.

He opened his machine full tilt, and the foreigner dropped back, so that at the eighth lap his machine shut down, putting him out of the race. Chapple finished with a burst of speed fully three-quarters of a lap ahead, in the good time of 1:32.

In the second heat Chapple clinched the title at the start of

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Tobacco Market More Active.

There was more activity in the local tobacco market last week, due to the influx of Western buyers who came mainly to procure New England tobaccos. The volume of transactions was not large, owing to prices that packers were obliged to realize and to the limited quantity that remains of last year's crop. There is a steadily growing demand for Pennsylvania broadleaf and Zimmer Spanish. All kinds of binders are becoming scarce and are eagerly taken up wherever offered. Manufacturers in this city are active, and indications point to a lively Fall business. The market for Sumatra tobacco continues fairly strong, and numerous small sales of good quality leaf have been reported. Prices at Havana are high at present and buyers are searching for choice lots of high grade wrappers. The heavy buying of Vuelta wrappers there recently has removed a considerable quantity of that type from the market. The outlook in the local leaf tobacco market is for greater activity with the arrival of Fall.

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Want Quick Cement Deliveries.

Prices are firm in the local cement market, the average for bulk cement being about 90 cents a barrel, free on board, at the mill. At present there are fewer large building contracts in the metropolitan district than usual owing to money stringency, but the general demand has not dropped off particularly. The ordering from Eastern districts and also from Gulf States is especially good for this time of year. The demand from the Eastern districts exceeds the supply. The call is mostly for immediate deliveries, as contractors are hurrying work through before Winter sets in. Most Eastern mills are running at full capacity, and have been considerably hindered by labor shortage during the entire Summer. Many mills have lost considerable business on this account.

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Small Bows with Frock Coats.

According to a London report there will be increased activity in the neckwear trade there this Fall. The marked style tendency now is not toward color, but toward shape. The loose ended knot is favored, but many four-in-hands are also shown. Various shades of blue and gray constitute the color trend at present. In London men are wearing either a jacket suit or a frock coat with a small black bow tie. The start with black will probably extend to other colors as the season continues. It is thought, however, that this vogue will not be generally adopted, as it is entirely out of keeping with the Fall ideas advanced by English haberdashers. Once-overs and Ascots are being revived in a small way.

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Cap Keeps Its Shape When Wet.

A problem that has engaged English cap manufacturers for some time has been how to produce a cloth cap that will keep its shape after it has been in use for some time. According to The Clothier and Furnisher, an enterprising firm of manufacturers now claims that they have solved the problem and that the shape of their hats is not affected by rain. The idea which they have introduced consists of placing a flat plate of straw plait in the cap between the lining and the cloth crown. This makes the top of the cap sit flat, and as the straw is not affected by wet it is said that the cap can be worn for a much longer period than the ordinary kind.

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Showing English Clothes Here.

During the past few weeks several English clothing manufacturers have had representatives in the local market with their garment samples. While some interest was displayed, it was mostly for obtaining information and actual sales, although the proposed changes in tariff were few. The sales made were principally on overcoats, and were intended only to add a few imported garments to the lines regularly offered. The English salesmen learned that the majority of retailers in the larger cities of the United States prefer American styles. A local manufacturer said that foreign competitors will have to realize this still more and make their clothing which they intend selling here more on American lines, or else there will be little business developed in this country. He also said that foreign ready-to-wear garments would not have to be seriously reckoned with by local merchants for some time to come.

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Strike Affecting Yarn Market.

Buying of knitting yarns slowed up last week, due to the knit goods strike in New York and Brooklyn, but prices showed no change. Just how the strike will affect the market is a matter of conjecture, although most dealers admit that prices will drop if it is continued. Spinners were unwilling to raise quotations on worsted yarns materially, as it would result in advancing the prices for worsted goods and so kill the prospective demand for them. Cotton yarns were quiet, the small demand for them being attributed to the spinners' high prices. Weaving yarns were selling at lower figures than for several weeks, but only small orders were placed. Buyers, influenced by favorable cotton crop reports, were holding out for still lower prices. There were no changes in Southern frame spun knitting yarns, but there was less activity noted in the coarser counts of single combed yarns. An up-State report said that spinners were changing to lower count yarns for their heavyweight goods.

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AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE
$25,000 PANAMA & STRAW HAT MANUFACTURING PLANT,
BY ORDER OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Tomorrow, Tuesday, Aug. 19th, 1913,
at 10:30 A. M., on premises,
GAIR BUILDING, 70 Washington St., B'klyn, N. Y.
(fourth floor,)
the most complete Hat Plant ever sold at public auction, consisting in part of
50 Wilcox-Gibbs sewing machines, 3 hydraulic presses, irons, blocks, jacks, cutting machines, pulleys, desks, safes, typewriters, Elliot Fisher billing machine, International time clock, tables, counters, chairs, etc., etc., in fact, everything to be found in an up-to-date hat plant.
Inspection Today, Monday, Aug. 18th, 1913, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auctioneers,
394 Broadway,, New York City, at Walker St.
Telephone Franklin 42.
Also on Wednesday, Aug 20th, at 10:30 A. M., at the New York Salesroom, 22 West 4th St., New York City, comprising sample hat cases, safes, 'phone booth, desks, railings, etc., etc.

Peremptory trade Auction Sale of interest to Department Stores, Jobbers, and Manufacturers.
300 Original Pieces
high-grade imported
BROADCLOTHS
The stock of a prominent importer retiring.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs.,
Will Sell To-morrow, TUESDAY, Aug. 19,
at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms,
15-17 Greene St., N. Y.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell To-day, MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., New York, 8,000 pair Men's and Women's
WALK-OVER SHOES
removed from well-known retailers, comprising Men's Walk-Over, Douglas, All-America, J. N. Estes, all hand sewed. Large line Ladies' and Misses' Walk-Over Shoes, Pumps and Slippers. Dealers who cater to high-grade trade should attend this sale.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Spring D. G. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. P. Kinne, gloves, hosiery, leather goods, jewelry; E. M. Grath, mdse. manager; 214 Church; Hoffman House.
Fries & Schueler Co., Cleveland, Ohio; O. A. Schuele, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.
Fraser, Robert, Utica, N. Y.; A. W. Germann, furniture; Navarre.
Stewart D. G. Co., Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. F. Davidson, ladies' neckwear, hdk'fs.; Miss M. McKibben, representing; 214 Church; Victoria.
McAtee, Lyddone, & Roy, Owensboro, Ky.; L. D. Roy, notions, ladies' garments; 220 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
Homer, W. E., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. E. Homer, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; V. S. Grant, upholstery goods; 115 Worth.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. E. L. Berger, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
Evan, Lloyd & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. Caspary, millinery; A. Miller, furn. goods; 132 W. 21st.
Fordyce, George L., Co., Youngstown, Ohio; A. J. Cully, cloaks, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. O. Fallon, ribbons; 214 Church.
Rich, M., & Bros. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. A. Sheram, notions, jewelry, gloves; 148 W. 23d; Latham.
Dunn, Taft Co., Columbus, Ohio; Miss S. Gross, millinery; 116 West 32d.
Reed Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. L. McClellan, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broztel.
Sanger Bros., Dallas, Texas; W. H. Hurst, carpets; 15 Mercer.
Tootle, Campbell D. G. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; H. J. Smith, domestics, carpets, rugs; 75 Leonard.
McAlpin, G. W., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Zinn, carpets; 214 Church.
Higbee Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Wiener, art goods; 214 Church.
Levy Bros., Jacksonville, Fla.; H. F. Wood, white, wash goods; 71 West 23d.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 72 Leonard.
Fraser, Patterson Co., Seattle, Wash.; A. G. M. Fraser, dry goods; 225 4th Av.
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Samuels, ribbons; Miss Sadek, cloaks; Mrs. White, art goods; Broadway and 32d.
Frank & Sedar, Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. Peiser, muslin underwear, cotton petticoats, house dresses, kimonos, bathrobes; 221 4th Av.
Adler, Samuel A., Omaha, Neb.; I. Abrams, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 43 West 27th.
Hill & Harrower, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Hill, wallpaper; J. S. Harrower, wallpaper; McAlpin.
Newcomb Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; Norton Newcomb, wallpaper; Prince George.
Nokes, Findley Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. W. Nokes, wallpaper; F. E. Findley, wallpaper; Prince George.
Strouss, Hirschberg Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Earl Reno, wallpaper; 315 4th Av.
Uhl Bros., San Francisco, Cal.; F. W. Eckstrom, wallpaper; W. T. Hobson, wallpaper; Prince George.
Aler, C. C., Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. C. Aler, wallpaper; L. M. White, wallpaper; McAlpin.
Kaufman, Strouss Co., Louisville, Ky.; L. Brill, dress goods; 220 5th Av.
Root D. G. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; H. O. Kelly, dress goods, silks, linings; 214 Church.
Stix Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. P. Lyons, house furn. goods; 71 West 23d.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, millinery, infants' wear, laces; Wellington.
Guggenheimer, Charles M., Lynchburg, Va.; N. S. Guggenheimer, notions; Miss A. Bucks, laces; Mrs. R. McGehee, millinery; Wallicks.
Ward Apparel Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Bwy.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Frank, millinery; Cumberland.
McAlpin, G. W., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Conden, millinery; 214 Church.
Horne, J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss N. Simpson, jewelry, leather goods; 320 Church.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; L. K. Young, cloaks, suits, waists; R. J. Sherwin, dry goods; 75 Spring.
Sunshine Cloak & Suit Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Kramer, cloakings; Rectors.
Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. G. Wolf, notions, laces; H. J. Wolf, carpets, rugs; 26 E. 17th.
Garland, J. W., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th.
Ackerman, L., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Rectors.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Alexander, domestics, dress goods; 214 Church.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 114 5th Av.
Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Beatty, ribbons, hdk'fs, lace; 4 Washington Place; Cumberland.
Lewis, J. C. Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. J. Crotty, silks; George Ross, dry goods; W. D. Eckert, hdk'fs, gloves, umbrellas; 116 W. 32d.
Rich, H. M., & Co. Chicago, Ill.; J. Anderson, trimmed hats; Cumberland.
World Apparel Co., Toledo, Ohio; B. F. Key, millinery; 921 Broadway; Cumberland.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, cloths, colored dress goods; 104 Worth.
Cohn, M. M., Co., Little Rock, Ark.; Miss H. M. Cohn, dry goods; 114 5th Av.
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World Apparel Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. Thiede, millinery; Miss J. F. Brown, millinery; J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
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Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. Connolly, infant's wear; 13 E. 22d.
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Lamson Bros. Co., Toledo, Ohio; C. W. Knowlton, dress goods, cloths; 220 5th Av.
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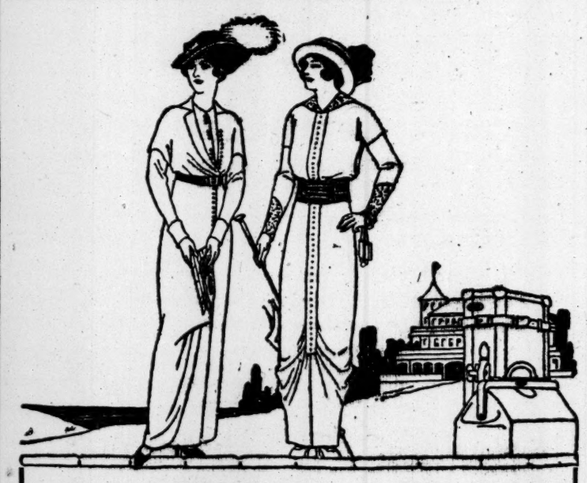

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

It has become more probable that the great money market stress which some time ago was feared for this Fall will be avoided. On the other hand, it was made clearer last week than it had previously been that the corn crop will be short and that some other agricultural products have suffered severely. These two facts go far toward explaining last week's record in the stock market.

Prices were at their maximum of the year to date in January. During the first five months they declined heavily. Their fall was measured in the averages used in THE TIMES by the drop from 79.10 on Jan. 9 to 63.09 on June 10, when the break culminated. That heavy recession did more than reflect factors then current. It discounted a great deal that was expected for the future. Among other things, it may be said with assurance, it discounted very tight money during the later months of the year. For a long time sharp stringency in the money market during the Autumn seemed very probable. It seems less so to-day, however, than it did two or three months ago. This change for the better has been a potent influence in the movement of security prices since the middle of June. What has happened since then? By an advance which at times was halting, but which gradually made much progress, the general level of quotations rose from the 63.09 level of June 10 to 71.65 last Wednesday. Within a little over two months the market regained a little more than half of the decline of the previous five months. In its later stages the advance was so rapid that a sharp reaction seemed very probable, without regard to the current drift of the news. Such a reaction did occur during the second half of last week. The corn crop news was sufficiently unfavorable to accelerate the decline. It amounted to about 2 points in two days in the general level of prices, but the declines in some of the stocks which took the lead in the previous upward movement ran to as much as 5 points.

During July money rates were higher than they had been at any time since 1907. Rates for some classes of loans were above those quoted in the Summer of that year. In a good many respects the money market seemed to be duplicating the conditions which prevailed in 1906. The resemblance was sufficiently marked to suggest caution, even where it did not arouse concern. It is a source of genuine satisfaction, as it is undoubtedly reassuring, that the parallel in the money market between this year and 1906 has not continued to hold good. Both in 1906 and 1907 interest rates which were high in July continued to rise until they reached the prohibitive rates charged later in those years. The panic of 1907 dislocated the whole machinery of the money market, and no comparison can be made between the later months of that year and any normal period. In 1906 conditions did not reach that stage, and the money stress was kept within bounds. Comparison with that year, therefore, is more profitable. Instead of rising since July, as they did in 1908, interest rates this year have declined. Six months money, which some weeks ago loaned as high as 6½ per cent., loaned last week as low as 5½ per cent. This fairly represents the extent to which the money market has eased. Commercial paper rates have shared in this improvement, but not to the full extent of the decline in time money rates. This is probably sufficiently explained by the fact that every effort is being made by the banks to keep the business situation, so far as its financing depends upon the banks, well in hand. That it is being so held is one of the things which makes it seem improbable at this time that severe money strain will be encountered.

The change which has come about in this respect has been caused by a variety of influences. Prominent among them is the change for the better which has occurred abroad. The partial clearing of the political situation in Europe, indeed what may be called the collapse of the struggle in the Balkans, has contributed largely to this end. The gold which we sent abroad at a time when we were able to spare it helped practically and sentimentally, and more recently the flow of gold has set in favor of Europe from South America. The Bank of England has greatly strengthened its position in recent weeks, and the Bank of France has begun to show what may prove to be a substantial return movement of gold to that institution. The cessation of hostilities in southeastern Europe may have important bearing on this movement. The offer of the Secretary of the Treasury of $50,000,000 additional cash to the national banks here has not been without its reflex influence upon the money position abroad. One of the possibilities, as the situation presented itself some time ago, was that strain in the money market here would force this country to seek gold abroad. There seems no likelihood of that now, and the European markets will profit accordingly. The practical step which has effected this particular change is the proposed transfer of cash from the Government vaults to the banks. That will be the equivalent, so far as the banking position is concerned, of gold imports and will it seems almost certain, take their place.

One question which arises is how far the $50,000,000 which Mr. McAdoo proposes putting in the banks will supply the cash needs of the interior this Fall. Every year there is a large net outflow of currency from New York between this date and the end of November or the middle of December, when usually the tide turns again in favor of this city. These are the figures for the last nine years:

1912	$67,400,000	1907	$58,300,000
1911	62,900,000	1906	31,700,000
1910	62,500,000	1905	59,000,000
1909	78,100,000	1904	72,400,000
1908	61,700,000		

These suggest that the $50,000,000 which it is proposed to add to the Government's deposits with the interior banks will not be sufficient to cover the Autumn demand for cash. If comparison is again sought with 1906 it will be noticed that the loss that year was the smallest for the nine-year period. This was a year of unusual money strain and at first glance the fact that the net loss of cash during the Fall months was small is surprising. The explanation lies in the fact that the cash of the banks was replenished not only from the Treasury, but by means of large gold imports. The Treasury deposited $26,000,000 with the banks and over $40,000,000 gold was brought from Europe with the aid of the special facilities offered to the banks by Secretary Shaw. But in that year money was being drawn not only by crop needs of the South and West but by the speculative demands for money in the New York market. It was in this month of 1906 that the Harriman dividends were raised to unexpected figures. That incident along with others stimulated the stock market to wild activity and to great speculative excess. This put a severe strain on the money market which it was little able to stand. The rates which both call and time money, particularly the former, commanded later in the year showed the effect of that speculation. It seemed on some of the early days of last week as if the need of exercising caution this Autumn in the Stock Exchange employment of money was being ignored, but the later course of the market served to modify this impression. There has been talk of a large cash distribution by the Union Pacific. That would be the sort of thing which would serve unduly to stimulate speculation. Quite apart from the merits of any such distribution in itself it would appear that this is hardly the time to put any such proposal into effect. This fact seems to be clearly recognized by those in Union Pacific circles who in tentative terms have been discussing the matter, for they have laid emphasis on the fact that no such plan was likely to be taken up for practical consideration at this time.

There are ample considerations, political as well as economic, which suggest caution, but the possibility of severe money strain, one of the most feared sources of disturbance, seems to have been made much more remote by the recent course of events. The preparations which the markets of the world have been making have in some ways been costly, but they promise to bring full compensation in the shape of the comfortable passing of the season of greatest money demand. There will be after problems which will need to be judiciously handled, including the retaking into the Treasury of the cash which it is now disbursing, but the immediate outlook is better both in respect to the money market and in respect to the volume of general business than some time ago it seemed likely to be at this time. This does not give license for undue speculation in any market, but it does afford solid satisfaction to those concerned with the business interests of the country. It is unfortunate that the very bright crop prospects of the earlier part of the season should have been impaired, but the impairment has hardly been great enough to cause concern.

LONDON PRICES IMPROVE.

And All Sections of the Market Show Improving Business.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—With the increasing prospects of easy money in the Autumn and the removal of the disquieting features of the international situation the markets throughout last week were on the up grade.

All sections showed improved business.

FIRM TONE IN PARIS.

But the Holidays Render Both Public and Professionals Inactive.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The general tone on the Bourse continued firm in the past week, although the three-and-a-half days' holiday, coming before the fortnightly settlement, prevented any attempt at a renewal of activity.

Business, indeed, was at a low ebb, the public and professionals taking advantage of the holidays to desert the Bourse.

BERLIN MARKET DEPRESSED.

Threats of Labor Troubles and Shipping War Cause a Weak Closing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Trading on the Boerse was again marked by great reserve last week. The market was generally nervous and depressed, owing to the increasingly unfavorable money conditions. The private discount rate advanced to 5 per cent., and a further advance to 5½ per cent. is anticipated.

The expectation of labor troubles in the German mining districts, unfavorable reports from Wall Street, and the continuation of the transatlantic pool war were further depressing factors. The market closed weak.

CHINESE SILK TRADE HURT.

Revolution Has Put a Stop to Business in Raw Material at Canton.

According to late cables received by A. P. Villa & Bros., there are no sellers in the Canton raw silk market because of the revolution. At Shanghai an advance ranging from 6 to 7½ cents has followed a rise in exchange.

Milan reports the situation not greatly changed, but the upward trend of prices continues at Yokohama under the influence of good buying on the part of American and European manufacturers. Local business is hampered somewhat by the high prices demanded in the primary markets, but manufacturers are showing more interest than heretofore.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Aug. 11	2@2½	2¼	3¼@3¾	4¼@4¾	5½@5¾
Aug. 12	2@2½	2¼	3½@4	4½@4¾	5½@5¾
Aug. 13	2@2½	2¼	3½@4	4½@4¾	5½@5¾
Aug. 14	2@2½	2¼	3½@4	4½@4¾	5½@5¾
Aug. 15	2@2½	2¼	3½@4	4½@4¾	5½@5¾
Aug. 16	2@2½	2¼	3½@4	4½@4¾	5½@5¾

Week's Range.—On call, 2@2½; renewal rate, 2¼; 60 days, 3¼@4; 90 days, 4¼@4¾; six months, 5½@5¾.

Same week Last Year.—On call, 2¾@3; renewal rate, 2¾; 60 days, 3½@3¾; 90 days, 3¾@4¼; six months, 4½@5.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@7; renewal rate, 2¾; 60 days, 2½@6; 90 days, 3½@6; six months, 3¼@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@5; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 3¼@3¾; 90 days, 2¼@4¼; six months, 3@5.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Aug. 11	3¾@3¾	3¾@4	4⅞	3¾
Aug. 12	3¾@3¾	3⅞@4	5	3¾
Aug. 13	3¾@3¾	3 13-16	4½	3¾
Aug. 14	3¾@3¾	3 13-16	5	3¾
Aug. 15	3¾@3¾	3 13-16	5	3¾
Aug. 16	3¾@3¾	3 13-16	5	3¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed
Bank of England	4½%	Apr. 17, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	6	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	5	Nov. 27, 1912
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sept. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 28, 1912
Bank of Denmark	5½	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Bengal	3	July 3, 1913
Bank of Bombay	3	July 17, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
Aug. 11	$4.8665	$4.8655	$4.8660	$4.8310 $4.87
Aug. 12	4.8660	4.8650	4.8650	4.8310 4.8645
Aug. 13	4.8650	4.8640	4.8645	4.83 4.8680
Aug. 14	4.8650	4.8635	4.8640	4.83 4.8680
Aug. 15	4.8650	4.8635	4.8640	4.83 4.8680
Aug. 16	4.8650	4.8635	4.8640	4.83 4.8680

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.8635@$4.8665; sixty days, $4.83@$4.8310; cable, $4.8680@$4.87.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8745@$4.8770; sixty days, $4.8420@$4.8440; cable, $4.8710@$4.8730.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8485@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8060@$4.8370; cable, $4.8610@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8630@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8315@$4.8495; cable, $4.8680@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 11	Par	*20c	*15c	*40c
Aug. 12	Par	*30c	*25c	*40c
Aug. 13	Par	*25c	*20c	*40c
Aug. 14	Par	*15c	*15c	*40c
Aug. 15	Par	*25c	*15c	*40c
Aug. 16	Par	*25c	*15c	*40c

*Discount. †Premium.

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Aug. 11	8.20	17.00
Aug. 12	8.25	17.00
Aug. 13	8.00	17.00
Aug. 14	8.00	17.00
Aug. 15	8.00	17.00
Aug. 16	8.00	17.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bar. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Aug. 11	77 9	76 4½	27 5-16
Aug. 12	77 9	76 4½	27 5-16
Aug. 13	77 9	76 4½	27¼
Aug. 14	77 9	76 4½	27 5-16
Aug. 15	77 9	76 4½	27 5-16
Aug. 16	77 9	76 4½	27 5-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Aug. 11	73⅝	87f 45c	74	90	86
Aug. 12	73⅝	88f 05c	74¼	90	85½
Aug. 13	73⅝	88f 15c	74⅜	90¼	86½
Aug. 14	73⅝	88f 45c	74⅜	90¼	86
Aug. 15	73 13-16	88f 45c	74½	90¼	86
Aug. 16	73 13-16	88f 45c	74½	90¼	86

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris.		Berlin.	
Aug. 11	25	24½	20	46
Aug. 12	25	24½	20	46
Aug. 13	25	25	20	45
Aug. 14	25	25	20	45
Aug. 15	..	..	20	45
Aug. 16	..	..	20	45

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 16, 1913, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,300	Anglo-Am. Oil	20½	19½	19⅝	— ¼
1,400	Br.-Am. Tob.	21⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
100	Cont. Can.	39	39	39	—13½
1,000	M. of A., new	5½	4¼	5½	+ 1¼
280	Maxwell Mot.	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
640	M. Mot. 1st pf.	35	31⅜	34	+ 2½
230	M. Mot. 2d pf.	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ½
100	Mex Gas Gen.	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
458	S. Oil of N. J.	380	370	377	+ 7
700	Tob. Prod. pf.	88½	86¼	88½	+ 2¼
13,600	U. Cig. S. w. i.	90¾	83½	89½	+ 6¼
325	U. S. Light & Heat, new	8	7½	8	+ 1
510	Wileys Overl'd	62½	61	62	+ 2

RAILROADS.

1,135	Manhat. Tran.	1 11-16	1½	1 9-16	+1-16
29,500	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	2 9-16	2	2¼	+ ¼
12,500	So. P. c. of in.	94⅝	90	94⅜	— ¼
20,600	Un. Pac. rgts.	1 1-16	⅝	7-16	— ⅝

MINING.

6,200	A. G. M. F. P.	19¾	18¾	19	— ½
61,000	*Arlz. Belmont	38	25	35	+ 4½
2,400	*Beaver Con.	31	28	30	— 2
13,900	*Big Four	41	34	35	— 7
1,700	Braden Cop.	6⅞	6½	6¾	
950	B. C. Copper	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
200	Buffalo Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
450	Butte & N. Y.	⅞	¾	⅞	— ⅛
19,170	Can. G. Silver	25	22	23	— 2
1,000	C. D. Con.	3	3	3	
100	Crown Rese'e.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— 1¼
100	D.-D. Cop.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	—1-16
7,500	*Ely Con.	8½	7½	7½	— ½
1,400	Giroux Min.	1 5-16	1¼	1⅛	— ⅜
2,300	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝	+1-16
300	Greene-Can.	7⅝	7	7	+ ⅛
1,000	*G. C. M. & S.	5	5	5	
100	Halifax Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3,700	*Jumbo Ext.	12½	12	12	— ½
3,650	Kerr Lake.	3 9-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	— 3-16
1,700	La. Rose Con.	2 5-16	2¼	2¼	
3,600	McKinley-D.	1 13-16	1¾	1⅝	—1-16
1,850	*Nev. Hills	91	87	91	+ 4
3,100	Nipissing M.	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1,000	N. Butte Dev.	5-16	¼	5-16	
2,000	Ohio Cop.	½	½	½	
1,300	Pueblo S. & R. w. i.	2 3-16	2	2	— ⅛
300	S. Utah M. & M.	5-32	5-32	5-32	—1-32
2,950	Stewart Min.	1 13-16	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11,300	*Tono. Merg.	74	71	72	
1,400	Tono. Ext.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
425	Tono. M. of N.	4⅛	4 5-16	4 7-16	+ ⅛
400	Tuolum. Cop.	1	15-16	1	+1-16
3,700	West E. Con.	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	—1-16
6,500	*West E. ex.	7	5	6	— 1

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$18,000	B. R. T. 5s notes	95¼	95⅛	95¼	— ⅛
12,000	Mason Valley 6s	85	85	85	..
6,000	N. Y. City 4½, 1960	95½	95⅛	85¼	..
4,100	N. Y. City 4½, 1962	95⅝	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
1,668,000	N. Y. N. H. & H. d. 6s w. i.	107⅜	106⅜	107	+ ⅜
1,000	W. Pac. 5s	81	81	81	+ 2

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.	
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18	Nov. 28
..	..	Ass. Mer. 1st pf.	104½	Apr. 27
115	150	Buff., R. & P. pf.	130	July 25
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	*167½	Oct. 17
..	..	Crip. Creek C. pf.	*47	May 16
..	..	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	33	Nov. 12
1½	5	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	3	May 13
..	..	Federal Sugar.	*67	Jan. 9
..	..	Federal Sugar pf.	*95	July 13
..	..	Granby Consol.	74½	Nov. 12
..	..	Green Bay & West	85	Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach.	..	Oct. 8
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25	Sep. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24½	Sep. 22
..	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	Sep. 16
10	20	New York Dock.	18	Dec. 9
25	40½	N. Y. Dock pf.	32	Dec. 28
..	..	N. Y., L. & W.	121	Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92	June 21
..	..	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	105	Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58	June 13

*Less than 100 shares.

CURRENT COMMODITY PRICES.

At New York the range of prices of the leading staple articles during the last week was as follows:

	Aug. 16, 1913.	July 16, 1913.	Aug. 16, 1912.
Wheat, No. 1 North	$0.99	$1.00½	$1.04⅜
†Wheat, No. 2 red	93½	95¾	1.08⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	83	68¾	Nom.
Oats, No. 2 white	49	44½	40½
Flour, Minn. patent	4.90	4.85	5.40
Lard, prime	11.45	11.75	11.20
Pork, mess	23.25	23.00	20.00
Beef, family	21.00	21.00	18.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	9¾	9	14
*Sugar, granulated	4.70	4.60	5.05
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.25	16.87½	15.50
Steel billets, Pitts.	26.00	26.00	21.50
†Lead	4.50	4.35	4.50
†Tin	41.75	39.90	45.75
Copper, standard	15.28½	13.25	17.25
Cotton, mid. uplands	11.90	12.30	12.00
Print cloths	3¾	3¾	4

*Lowest net prices less 2 per cent. cash. †New York and Metal Exchange price. ‡To-day's quotation is for wheat of the new crop. Prices for a month and a year ago are for old-crop wheat.

TRADE WITH CANADA DOUBLES IN 3 YEARS

In Last Twelve Months Exports to That Country Amounted to $415,000,000.

MANUFACTURES' BIG GAIN

Sales of Finished Merchandise Make the Largest Increase—Raw Materials Also Rise.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Exports from the United States to Canada have practically doubled in the last three years, according to the official figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Canada is now a larger purchaser of the products of the United States than any other country, except the United Kingdom. The total value of the exports from the United States to Canada in the fiscal year 1913 was $415,000,000, against $216,000,000 in 1910. The gain for the single year 1912-13 was $86,000,000—a larger increase than in any earlier year.

Manufactures form about two-thirds of the American merchandise exported to Canada, and were the chief factor in the remarkable gain by which that trade has practically doubled in three years. Passenger and freight cars, for example, increased from $500,000 to $3,333,000 in their exportations to Canada in the three years under review; automobiles from $3,333,000 to $9,250,000; copper pigs, bars, &c., from less than $1,000,000 to over $6,500,000; steel rails, from less than $1,000,000 to nearly $4,000,000; cotton cloths, from $700,000 to $2,500,000; locomotives from $250,000 to over $1,000,000; lumber from $5,000,000 to $13,333,000; structural iron and steel from less than $3,000,000 to over $9,000,000; metal-working machinery from $333,000 to $2,333,000; agricultural implements from $3,333,000 to practically $7,000,000; pipes and fittings from $1,500,000 to over $4,000,000; leather boots and shoes from $1,250,000 to over $3,000,000, and illuminating oil from about $500,000 in 1910 to over $1,000,000 in 1913.

In raw materials and foodstuffs the gain is less pronounced. Raw cotton, of which the exports to Canada amounted to nearly $9,000,000 in 1913, shows practically no increase in value during the three years in question, though a slight increase in quantity. Corn, which amounted to $4,000,000 in 1910, was $4,700,000 in 1913; unmanufactured tobacco, $1,700,000 in 1910, $2,700,000 in 1913; oranges, $2,000,000 in 1910, $2,700,000 in 1913; lard, $1,250,000 in 1910, $1,250,000 in 1913; wheat, $2,333,000 in 1910, $750,000 in 1913. Coal shows a marked increase, from $31,500,000 in 1910 to $53,250,000 in 1913, the values being about equally divided between anthracite and bituminous.

The United States supplied, according to Canadian figures, 63 per cent. of the imports to Canada in 1912, against 58.4 per cent. in 1902, a decade earlier.

RARE STAMPS IN OLD FILES.

Collection Worth $100,000 Taken from Office of New Orleans Firm.

Stamp collectors are much interested in a discovery of rarities in the correspondence of the old time firm of Carroll, Hay & Co. of New Orleans. Their value is estimated at $100,000. Among them are uncatalogued varieties of United States and Confederate Postmaster stamps and regular Government issues, as well as many of the well-known varieties of scarce stamps such as the St. Louis issue of 1845.

The most noteworthy thing, however, is the finding of a hitherto totally unknown Postmaster provisional stamp. It is a three-cent red on buff paper, issued by the Postmaster of Tuscumbia, Ala., in 1857.

Two specimens of this stamp were in the correspondence. They are both on envelopes addressed to Carroll, Hay & Co. One of the envelopes has the provisional stamp in the right hand upper corner. In the left hand upper corner of the envelope is the postmark of the Postmaster, dated April 30, 1857. The other envelope contains the provisional stamp covered by the three-cent Government issue and postmarked May 20, 1857. The Government stamp has since been turned down, revealing the entire provisional stamp.

The explanation of this philatelic rarity is that the provisional stamp was issued and sold by the Postmaster of Tuscumbia in a temporary shortage of Government stamps from April 30 to May 20. Then having received a fresh supply of the Government stamps the Postmaster added the regular issue to the envelope after it was mailed and before it was forwarded to New Orleans.

These two stamps are now in the possession of John A. Klemann of 179 Broadway, having been obtained by him from Jac. Meyer, a well-known philatelist of New Orleans. Mr. Klemann values them at $5,000. They are among the rarest of rare American stamps, rarer in fact than the rarest of the United States Postmaster issues.

The Berlin Museum has tried to get one of the specimens. Mr. Klemann has been offered $1,500 each for them, but has refused to part with them at that figure.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£2,437,000
Notes reserved increased	2,363,000
Notes in circulation decreased	481,000
Public deposits decreased	9,000
Other deposits increased	2,387,000
Government securities decreased	800,000
Other securities increased	252,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£41,069,699	£40,878,192	£40,083,642
Reserve	29,944,000	29,815,227	28,609,272
Notes res'e	28,377,000	28,499,895	27,520,945
Res. to liab.	58¾%	49⅝%	53⅞%
Circulation	28,475,000	29,512,965	29,924,370
Public dep.	9,341,000	10,552,231	7,820,292
Other dep.	37,435,000	43,263,123	43,313,347
Gov. secur.	12,456,000	13,982,473	14,967,286
Other secur.	26,735,000	34,141,958	25,626,121

The more important items at this date in the last few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.	Securities.
1913	£41,069,699	£29,944,000		£26,735,000
1912	40,878,192	29,815,227		34,141,958
1911	40,083,642	28,609,272		25,626,161
1910	39,921,963	29,959,033		28,389,988
1909	39,140,209	27,883,354		28,396,289
1908	36,550,903	25,475,118		27,737,982
1907	35,854,881	24,958,941		27,904,547
1906	37,033,197	25,881,937		27,955,376
1905	36,579,303	25,542,308		29,508,479
1904	35,771,195	25,632,185		25,049,787
1903	35,272,514	28,753,399		25,588,319
1902	36,900,763	24,506,713		26,258,452
1901	37,720,530	26,389,920		26,012,088
1900	30,859,289	18,882,354		30,105,001
1899	34,196,838	22,272,578		30,784,743
1898	34,513,093	23,224,793		31,997,575
1897	35,619,530	24,411,110		27,403,906
1896	47,138,600	36,462,190		28,566,618
1895	39,086,252	29,399,277		23,944,662

Ratio of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1913	58½	1904	54¾
1912	49⅞	1903	49⅝
1911	55⅞	1902	50⅝
1910	53	1901	50½
1909	51⅞	1900	36½
1908	50¼	1899	46⅝
1907	50½	1898	45⅝
1906	50½	1897	51⅞
1905	46⅞	1896	58⅝

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	85,999,000
Silver holdings decreased	11,945,000
Notes in circulation decreased	50,150,000
General deposits decreased	575,000
Bills discounted decreased	70,625,000
Treasury deposits decreased	51,675,000
Advances decreased	25,500,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,400,685,000	3,201,425,000	3,175,900,000
Silver	626,645,000	796,000,000	847,225,000
Circ'n	5,460,832,000	5,076,491,870	5,004,386,125
Gen. dep.	649,117,000	670,269,998	538,261,678
Bills dis.	1,421,818,000	1,054,329,441	995,708,576
Tr. dep.	310,202,000	304,246,994	252,904,456
Adv'ces.	728,920,000	676,085,946	635,473,733

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,898,875,000	850,000,000	5,011,681,175
1909	3,702,550,000	900,050,000	4,948,826,580
1908	3,221,122,181	906,254,455	4,725,474,685
1907	2,801,287,627	969,699,965	4,676,794,825

Southern Railway Company
First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

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Secured at the rate of $26,500 per mile by lien on 4,943 miles of main track.

Followed by $246,333,000 par value of Junior Securities, bonds and stocks.

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5½ to 6% Public Service Bonds
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The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits.
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of the City of New York
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Resources over $220,000,000

Empire Trust Company
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Branches
580 Fifth Avenue, corner 47th Street
65 Cedar Street, corner Nassau Street
242 East Houston Street
NEW YORK

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus $7,000,000

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38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.
4½%

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 16, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	49½	51
Do pref.....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	98
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	$75	$77
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	44½	47½
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 13	67	69
Do 6%cu.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	July 1, 13	78	79
Do op. war..	1,604,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do6%nos,'21	2,100,100	3	S	F. & A.	96	98
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do pref....	2,180,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref....	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'eL.&P. 1st s. f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	96½	99
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	..
Blr., R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	..
Do ref. ex3s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97½	100
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102¼
Buff.G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. &L. E. 5s, '26	7,068,000	2½	S	M. & N.	20	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 13	68	72
Capital Tr.. Do 1st 5s, '47	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	115½	116¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
C. M. L. & P. pf.....	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	55	65
Do 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	87½	92½
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '81	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.... Do pref....	2,000,000 840,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	80	95
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	88
C. T. of N. J. Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000 10,088,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13 J. & D.	71½ 100½	72½ 100¾
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	81	86
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
El. B. & S. pf	8,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	97½b	100b
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	1½	Q	J. &-J.	26	32
El. Util. Cor. Do pf....	2,500,000 1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 13	77	82
Ex. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co. ..... Do pf.....	4,750,000 2,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 30,13	26½ 75½	28 77
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.....	3,500,000 1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	65	71
Harwood El. 5s, '39..	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Helena L. & Ry. 1st 5s..	1,000,000 940,000	2½	S	J. & J. M. & S.	101 90	103 93½
Int.Ry. of B., B. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102½
L. & O. Div 1st 5s....	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '43, rcts....	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	67
J.C.,H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.....	9,543,080 9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	30	33
Do 1st 1,r.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	83½	85
Do cv. 6s,'12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. L. & P. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101¾	102½
K. C. El.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	74	76
K. C. W. 5s.	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.....	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	90
K. G. & E. pf. Do 5s of '22.	1,500,000 3,089,000	1¾ 2½	Q S	July 1,13 M. & S.	95b 95	100b 96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
L. A.G.&E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93
Mobile E. pf Do 1st 5s,'46	852,000 1,636,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr. Do pf.....	.....	1¼	Q	July 1, 13	41½	42½
Musk'e G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 16,13	91b	94b
Do 1st5s,'26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	98
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s,'19	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
N. L., H. & P. c. t. 5s,'20	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	82
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	78½
N. I. & Mont' Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	55	62
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	10	14
Do pf.....	2,400,000	3	S	J. & J.	57	61
Do 1st6s,'31	4,700,000	..	..	.....	87½	92½
N. St. Power Do pf.....	5,975,000 8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	16 71½	18 73
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,690,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	91
Ont. P. sto'k & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,509,000 1,729,000	1¼ 2½	Q S	Sep 1, 13 J. & J.	75½ 93	76 100
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Ot. R. & L. pf Do 1st 5s,'24	850,000 1,044,000	1¾ 2½	Q S	Jul 15, 13 J. & J.	90b 87½	95b 92½
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40.	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	102½	103½
Pub. U. Cor. ($50) ..... Do pf ($50)	1,000,000 500,000	1¾ 1¾	Q Q	July 1, 13 July 1, 13	$50 48	$52 52
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52....	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	99
Rep.R.&L.Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do pf.....	6,300,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	70	73
Roch Ry&Ls tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of'45..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	79	81
Rockld.L.&P 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rockt'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Rutland R.L. &P.1st 5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	95
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L.,H.& P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L.& Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '39....	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
SciotoVal.Tr. 1st 5s, '23..	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
ScrantonEl5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry ($50) Do pf. ($50)	2,000,000 1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	60 62½	.. 70
Do con5s'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 13	99	101
Seattle Elec. Co.con5s,'29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	92½
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So.CalEd Co.	10,045,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	98
sS. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	1½	..	Jun 2, 13	30	35
Sou. Pow. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Sup. W.,L.& P. 1st 4s,'31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$9½	$10½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Jun 15,13	$35	$36
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	16½
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	Q	Sep 2, 13	70	74
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	78½	79¼
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
United Util.. Do pf.....	5,000,000 1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	25 97½b	30 102¼b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14¼	15¼
Utica &M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 13	91	92
Do pf. .... Do con 4s, '51	8,500,000 10,643,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 13	88	88½
West'n. Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	16½
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	45	46
West. St. G. & E.....	3,508,000	..	..	.....	40	45

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 16, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.....	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	75	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s,'35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99¾	100

*Ex dividend.
a—Paid initial dividend of 1½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 16, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am Bk Note Co. ($50)...	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	43½	45
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	49½	51
Am. Chicle... Do pref....	6,000,000 3,000,000	1 1½	M Q	Jul 21, 13 July 1, 13	196 95	198 98
Am. Glue Co. Do pref....	800,000 1,600,000	3 4	S S	May 1, 13 Aug 1, 13	96½ 141	101½ 145
Am. Graph'e. Do pref...	1,500,000 1,500,000	4 1¾	S Q	Mar 7 13 Aug 15,13	.. ..	50 80
Am. Screw...	3,000,000	2½	Q	My 15, 13	..	145
Am. St. Fy.6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	98	100
Am. Typef'rs Do. pref....	4,000,000 2,000,000	1 1¾	Q Q	Jul 15, 13 Jul 15, 13	40 93	43 96
Am.Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Ast.V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arli'g'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	..	97
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6s.....	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	52	53
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	98½	99½
Bar. & Sm.C. Do. pref....	2,000,000 1,250,000	.. ..	.. ..	..... Dec 1, 11	2 ..	10 65
Bliss,E.W.Co. Do. pref....	1,250,000 1,250,000	2½ 2	.. Q	Apr 1, 11 July 1, 13	.. 122	51 130
Bord. C. M.. Do pref....	21,250,000 7,500,000	4 1½	S Q	Aug 15,13 Sep 15,13	114 106	116 106
Brad. Copper Do 6s.....	6,000,000 4,000,000	.. 3½	.. S	..... M. & N.	6¾ 137	6⅞ 140
Do 7s, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	175	180
Brown Shoe. Do pref....	10,000,000 6,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 13	45 85	50 90
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	129	132
Cen. Firewks Do pref....	1,406,800 1,267,200	.. 3½	.. A	1907	1½ 20	3 25
Childs C .... Do pref....	3,000,000 2,499,900	2½ 1¾	Q Q	Jun 10,13 Jun 10,13	120 98	128 102
Cluett-Pea.. Do pref....	3,000,000 8,000,000	.. 1¾	.. Q	..... July 1, 13	56 95	59 100
Com'ing-Tab-ulating Rec. Do 6s.....	10,457,218 7,000,000	1 3	Q S	Jul 10, 13 J. & J.	40 75¼	42 76
Con. R. Tire. Do pref....	4,000,000 1,149,500	.. ..	.. ..	....	22 80	25 90
Contin. Can.. Do pref....	8,000,000 5,500,000	.. 1¾	.. Q	..... July 1, 13	87 77	90 86
D., L.&W. C.	6,590,700	2½	Q	Jul 15,13	270	280
Em.-Brant'm. Do pref....	30,000,000 20,000,000	.. 1¾	.. Q	..... Aug 1, 13	27 75	33 85
Hav. Tob.... Hav. Tob. pf.	29,790,700 4,703,800	.. ..	.. ..	....	2½ 5	4 10
Houston Oil.. Do pref....	20,000,000	3	..	.....	16½	17½
Int. Nickel... Do pref....	38,000,000 9,000,000	2½ 1½	Q Q	Sep 2, 13 Aug 1, 13	119 100	121 103
K. C. Stky'ds Do cv.5s,'13	8,250,000 619,000	1½ 2½	Q S	Aug 1, 13 M. & N.	.. 99	75 100
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	79½	80¼
L. V. Coal Sales.	6,060,800	2½	Q	Jul 21, 13	200	210
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	99
Marconi T. of Am. (new).	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Merg. Lino...	12,797,800	3	Q	Jun 30,13	212¾	213¾
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	95
Otis Elevator Do pref....	6,371,000 6,451,100	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	97	100
Pope Mfg. Co. .... Do pref....	4,000,000 2,500,000	.. 1½	.. Q	..... Apr 30,13	10 30	12 34
Proc & Gam. Do pref....	12,000,000 2,250,000	4b 2	Q Q	Aug 15,13 Jul 15, 13	540 190	575 ..
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	100	102
Rem. Type.. Do 1st pf..	10,000,000 4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	35 97	38 100
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	96	98
Royal Bak P	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,13	180	185
Do6s cum pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	102½	104
Saf. C.H.&L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	110	112
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	295	300
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 13	72	75
Temple I'n 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	105½
U. S. Env 5s Do pref....	1,950,000 3,750,000	6 3½	A S	J. & J. Sep 2, 13	99½ 114	100¾ 118
Do comm'n	750,000	2½	..	Sep 2, 13	114	118
West. Pac 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	79	81
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	c1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	62	63
Do pref....	7,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	85	95
Wilkesba'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½

b—Also an extra dividend of 4%, payable in common stock
c—Also extra dividend of 5%, payable Aug. 10.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 16, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am. L. & Tr.	10,395,400	2½s	Q	Aug 1, 13	352	360
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	104	106
Aub. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Buff. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	15	..
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '50.....	.....	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	102½
Cities Serv... Do pf.....	5,499,430 10,195,360	5-12 ½	M M	Aug 1, 13 Aug 1, 13	80 72	82 74
Col. G. & F..	3,000,000	½	Q	Jun 1, 13	31	33
C. G. & F. pf.	5,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 13	66	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36.....	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30. Do deb. mtg. 5s,'30	2,500,000 905,000	2½ 2½	S S	J. & J. J. & J.	97 88	100 92
Day. Gas. 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Den. G. & E. Do gen.5s..	7,001,300 6,000,300	½ 2½	M S	Aug 1, 13 M. & N.	220 85	.. 90
Den. U. W. 1st 5s, '14..	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	90
E. O. G.1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	97½
Hud. Gas....	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 13	120	130
Ind. Gas ($50)	2,000,000				85	100
Do 1st 5s,'52	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86	90
J'ville 5s, '37.	1,200,000	1½	Q	M.J.S.D	90	94
Kan. Nat. G. Do 1st 6s,'16	12,000,000 2,000,000	.. 3	.. S	..... M. & N.	7½ 96	8½ 100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	60	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	95	99
Minn. G. 5s..	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, '45.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. G. Co, 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 13	97	99
N. Union Gas 5s of '27..	3,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29..	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Pac. G. & E. Do pref....	31,998,750 10,000,000	1¼ 1½	Q Q	Jul 15, 13 Aug 15,13	41 63½	41½ 67
Port. G.&C.5s	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Do pf. stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 13	100	105
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.. Do deb. 5s.	1,000,000 421,000	2½ 2½	S S	J. & J. J. & J.	102 100	103½ 102
S. J. G. & El. Do 1st 5s,'53	6,000,000 12,373,000	4 2½	S S	J. & D. M. & S.	124 98	126 99
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	104
Stand. (N. Y.) Do pref....	5,000,000 4,295,700	1½ 3	S S	Jun 30,13 Jun 30,13	60 90	.. ..
Do 1st 5s,'30	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	102
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
Wash'ton G.. Do 5s, 1960.	2,800,000 2,880,000	V 2½	V S	V M. & N.	83½ 106½	84¼ 107
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4¾
Wilkesba'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 16, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,13	..	185
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,13	290	295
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 13	180	..
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	325	..
Continental .	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	900	915
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	450
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	275	285
First Mg. Gu.	500,000	6	S	July 1, 13	123	128
Germ. Alli'ce	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	280	290
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	520	528
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	310	325
Germ'ia Life.	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 13	215	..
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 13	180	200
Home Fire..	6,000,000	20	S	July 1, 13	390	396
Home Life.	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
La'y's Mtg.Co	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	200	205
M'nh't'n Life	100,000	113	S	F. & A.	370	..
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	Q	M. & N.	150	170
Mtg.Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	97	103
Nas.& Dutch.	400,000	4½	S	Feb 1, 13	130	140
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	175	190
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.....	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	..	185
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,13	..	93
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 1, 13	305	320
No.River($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr, 1913	150	..
Prud'n'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	A		200	..
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,13	105	110
St.y'r'nt($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED AUGUST 16

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 16	2,073,430
SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 9	1,387,110
SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 17, 1912	2,632,167
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	54,886,417
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1912	82,269,272

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

SALES WEEK ENDED ANG. 16	$7,485,000
SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 9	7,950,000
SALES WEEK ENDED AUG. 17, 1912	13,143,000
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	334,563,300
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	485,591,500

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Goldfield Consolidated Mines, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Also an extra dividend of 4½ per cent. ||Also an extra dividend of 2 per cent. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. On March 20 Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred paid 35 per cent. on account of back dividends.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 16, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	139¾	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	June 2, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	..	..	..	145	7½	..	122	135	.....
..	..	7⅞	May 17	5½	July 9	19,840,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. t. r., 5th pd.	100	..	..	..	..	9⅝	..	..	..	.....
..	..	17	July 28	12½	June 10	16,050,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 5th pd.	100	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	+ ½	..	..	.....
153	87	153	Jan. 2	88	June 10	153,387,300	May 26, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	71¼	73¼	71½	73½	85	+ 1¾	73½	73¾	152,300
92¾	60	80⅜	Jan. 2	61⅝	June 10	18,330,900	July 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chemical Co.	100	46½	46½	46⅜	46⅜	100	— ⅛	45	46⅝	400
63½	64⅛	57	Jan. 3	44	June 23	27,112,700	July 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agrl. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	93	95	..	..	.....
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	92½	June 3	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	26¾	28⅞	25⅝	26½	71⅝	— 1	26	27	3,100
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	19¾	June 10	5,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	70	70	70	70	97½	— 1	68½	70	100
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	70	Aug. 14	4,600,000	June 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	92	92	92	92	..	+ 2	91	93	150
107¾	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	90	June 7	5,000,000	June 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	131½	..	131	133	.....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 2	128	June 10	41,233,300	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co.	100	32⅞	35⅞	32¼	32¾	142⅜	— ⅝	131	133	51,950
47⅜	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	93½	94½	93⅞	93⅞	119¾	— ⅞	93⅝	94	3,500
126½	90⅝	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	45¾	47¾	45	46	120⅞	— ½	45	46	2,900
63⅜	49⅝	56⅜	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	113	113	113	113	118¼	..	113½	115	200
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	16,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	37⅝	37½	37⅜	37½	32	..	33¼	37⅜	300
60½	30⅜	48¾	Jan. 2	28	June 28	20,553,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	65	65	65	65	77	..	63½	65	400
84⅞	75½	78½	Jan. 2	60¼	June 11	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	25	..	..	..	..	75	..	75	100	.....
85	85	75	June 11	75	July 23	10,639,300	July 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	83	83	83	83	103	..	83	84	10
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	2,750,000	July 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	112	..	84	88	.....
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	105	July 28	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	43¾	44	43½	43½	54	+ ½	43	44	1,815
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	33½	June 10	10,198,600	June 2, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	94	94	94	94	..	..	120	124	146
99¼	95	98	May 6	93⅛	June 11	18,198,000	July 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	115	125	115	125	199¼	..	..	..	520
220	160	166	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4	4½	4	4	5¼	..	4	5	100
7¼	3	5¼	Jan.	3½	July 9	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	23½	23½	23½	23½	26¾	+ ¾	23	24	100
84	20	28¼	Feb.	10	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	20	20½	19½	20	25½	— ¾	21	22	1,300
30¾	18	27¾	Apr.	4	17	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	10	10¼	9½	10	13¾	+ 1	9¾	10	900
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan.	31	6⅞	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	Q	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	25	27	25	27	35⅞	+ 1¼	25	27	500
43	30	31½	Jan.	31	20¼	25,000,000	Aug. 26, 08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	33½	34¼	32	32	45¾	+ ½	32	32½	3,200
47½	31⅜	44½	Jan.	6	27	25,000,000	July 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	100	101½	99⅞	101½	110½	+ 1¼	100½	101½	500
110½	103	106¾	Jan.	2	99⅞	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	8	8	8	8	18	..	8	10	200
19⅛	4¾	15	Jan.	3	5¼	8,838,900	May 2, '13	2½	SA	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	48	48	48	48	67½	— ¾	48	49	100
69¼	42	61⅛	Jan.	2	45¼	50,000,000	June 16, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co	100	65	69	65	67½	86	+ 2½	67¾	67½	600
91	66½	74¾	Jan.	30	58½	50,000,000	June 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	102	103	102	103	108¾	+ 1⅞	102¼	103½	100
109¾	102⅜	107	Feb.	7	97	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	87⅞	+ 1¼	82½	83¼	900
93½	84	86	Jan.	9	79½	11,001,700	July 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	165	160½	165	166	170¾	+ 4	160	163½	900
208¾	123	193	Jan.	22	150	3,940,200	July 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	..	..	..	100½	103	..	100½	102	.....
105	99	105	Jan.	21	100	16,218,000	June 20, '13	½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	31	31⅞	31	31	36¾	+ 1	30½	31½	350
44¾	26	40¼	Feb.	3	25	45,000,000	July 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	111⅝	111½	111⅝	111⅝	128¼	+ 1⅜	109¼	111½	300
133½	113½	118	Jan.	31	104¾	45,000,000	July 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	116¼	.....
124	115½	116⅜	Jan.	28	110¾	14,000,000	June 2, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	..	..	..	62	..	..	55½	64	.....
78	66	66¾	Jan.	30	59	344,335,200	July 15, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	129½	129⅞	129½	129⅞	145⅞	+ ⅞	129⅝	130	1,600
140¼	137¾	140	Jan.	9	125½	40,242,400	June 2, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	235	237½	235	236	272⅜	+ 6½	223	230	700
124½	241⅜	1,298	Jan.	20	200	1,298,700	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	98	108	..	100	102	550
100	102	106	Apr.	26	98	51,689,100	July 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	98¾	101½	98½	101½	105½	+ 2	100	102	.....
106⅜	102¼	106⅛	Jan.	27	96	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	Q	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	106	.....
99⅛	97½	99	Jan.	4	95	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	17½	17½	17¼	17½	28¾	+ 1	17	22	200
81	18	21	Apr.	17	16⅛	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	SA	Am. Writing Paper pf.	25	36½	37½	35¾	36½	43¾	..	36⅜	36½	10,750
48	34	41⅛	Jan.	2	30⅞	8,990,000	July 15, '13	2	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	87	87	87	87	126⅞	..	87	90	100
127½	103¾	120	Jan.	1	87	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	..	Associated Oil Co.	100	96¾	98¾	95	95¾	103½	— ⅝	95¾	96	13,990
47	41¼	43⅛	Feb.	19	42¼	194,423,000	June 2, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	97⅞	97⅞	96¾	96¾	102½	— ⅛	96	97½	1,110
111⅜	103¼	106⅜	Jan.	6	92⅞	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	125	125¾	122	122	145⅝	+ 1	120½	121½	1,545
104¼	101⅜	102¼	Jan.	9	112	67,557,100	July 10, '13	3½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	98¼	99½	.....
148½	130⅜	133⅜	Jan.	9	112	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	45½	45¾	45	45	50	+ 1	44	46	700
60⅜	49	53½	Jan.	8	40	20,000,000	July 1, '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	105	105	105	105	105⅞	+ 1	100¼	103	100
108⅛	102⅜	105½	June	6	100¼	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	96⅝	97½	96⅛	96⅜	108⅝	+ 1⅞	96	98	1,840
111⅞	101¼	106⅜	Jan.	22	90⅝	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	88	+ 1⅛	81	82	150
91	80¼	88	Jan.	10	77¼	8,931,989	Dec. 31, '07	12½	c	Batopilas Mining	100	..	..	..	1¼	..	..	1¼	1½	4,200
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan.	17	1	14,862,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	35⅜	36⅜	33¾	34½	40	— 1½	34⅞	35	4,200
51⅝	27⅞	41½	Jan.	3	11	14,908,000	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	Bethlehem Steel Cor. pf.	100	73¾	74	73	73¾	72½	+ 2½	73	73¾	500
80	50½	74	Aug.	12	62¾	52,545,000	July 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	89	90⅜	88½	89	92⅜	— 1	88⅝	89	13,260
94½	76¾	92¾	May	26	83⅜	17,999,000	July 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	128	128	128	128	148	+ 1	127	130	100
149	137½	137¾	Jan.	27	121	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co	100	..	..	..	74½	..	..	102	110⅜	.....
11¼	7⅛	8¾	Mar.	18	6¼	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	100½	..	..	7⅞	8	.....
119½	105	116	Jan.	30	100½	14,647,200	June 2, '13	¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	27	27	27	27	37	..	26¾	28	120
40⅛	28	31	Feb.	8	25	14,463,800	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	CALIF. PETROLEUM	100	17⅜	19	17½	17½	19	..	18	19	400
72½	49¼	56½	Feb.	3	16⅜	12,163,200	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	49½	49½	49½	49½	58½	..	53	100	100
93½	84	86	Jan.	30	45	15,000,000	June 30 '13	2½	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	58½	66	..	59	60	.....
67⅞	65	63	Feb.	13	58½	199,995,800	June 30 '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	216¾	222½	216½	219	276½	+ 3	218⅝	219	43,940
288	226½	266¾	Jan.	9	206	.....	.....	..	..	C. P. sub. rcts., 3d inst. pd.	100	2'6	216	215¼	215¼	..	+ 4½	214⅝	216	200
.....	.....	239	Apr.	17	208	11,289,500	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	98	98	98	98	..	..	..	98	100
101¼	90¾	103⅝	Feb.	5	98	39,587,400	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	25⅜	24½	23	23	27⅜	+ ½	23¼	24	2,500
53⅜	16½	30½	Jan.	5	17	33,277,800	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	93	93¾	92⅞	92⅞	100	— ⅛	92¾	94	725
100⅛	86	98¼	Mar.	3	88	27,436,800	Aug. 15, '13	1½	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	..	..	..	..	288	..	..	..	.....
325	305	362	Jan.	13	275	10,000,000	July 8, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	106	106	106	106	..	..	56	56½	12,140
121¼	114½	110	Apr.	17	110	62,793,700	June 28, '13	1¾	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	55½	57⅞	55½	55¾	82¼	+ ⅛	54	56	.....
85¼	68¼	80	Jan.	2	51⅜	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton	100	..	..	..	98½	..	..	9½	14	.....
24¼	17	18	Jan.	2	7½	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	17½	..	..	12	25	.....
40	25	25¾	Feb.	25	17½	45,155,200	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜	13½	14	700
20¾	15⅝	17⅞	Jan.	9	10⅜	40,996,300	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	28¾	30	28¾	29¾	35¼	+ ¾	28½	29⅝	400
59¼	30½	35	Jan.	6	20¾	106,348,200	Mar. 3, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	100	108¼	109⅜	106	106⅝	107	+ 1¼	106½	107	35,675
117⅜	99¼	116¼	Jan.	9	98⅝	116,274,900	Mar. 3, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	135¼	135¼	133	133	141⅜	+ 1	121½	133	300
146	139¼	145	Jan.	30	132¼	130,121,700	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	129⅝	131	129⅝	130½	143	..	129½	130	2,100
146	134⅛	138	Jan.	6	123¼	22,395,100	July 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	..	..	..	131	134¾	..	118	120¾	.....
198	188	188	Mar.	8	181	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	150	..	..	130	140	200
144	126	125	Mar.	8	119¾	11,256,800	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	85¾	87¼	85¼	85¼	89¾	+ ¾	85	88	20,025
155	150	147⅝	Jan.	2	150	4,220,600	June 30, '13	75c	Q	Chino Copper	5	39¾	41⅛	38¾	40	37⅞	..	40	40½	200
50⅜	25	47	Jan.	21	38¼	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10	2	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	..	..	..	41	..	..	40	42	.....
62½	45¾	54	Jan.	16	40	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '10	2	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	117	118	113	113	118¼	..	113½	115	3,600
101½	94¾	94⅜	Jan.	9	89	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	31⅝	33¼	31¾	31¾	31½	— ¼	30½	31½	.....
43⅜	23½	41¼	Feb.	3	15	2,000,000	July 1, '13	4	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	28¾	28⅝	28	28	40¼	— 1½	27¼	29	2,000
140	106	133	Jan.	3	123⅛	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	A	Colorado Southern	100	..	..	..	60	..	..	65	66	.....
45	32½	33	Jan.	8	24	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	60	..	..	60	70	.....
76⅞	72	69	Mar.	4	64	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	..	..	.....
71	66¼	65½	Apr.	1	55	16,247,000	July 31, '13	1¼	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	63¾	..	..	..	..	.....
102	102	102¼	Feb.	25	102¼	99,816,500	June 16, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	132⅜	133⅞	130	130	146	— ⅛	130½	134	2,100
149½	135¾	142⅝	Jan.	9	125¼	49,777,300	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	10¼	12	10¼	11	15⅞	— ¾	11	11⅛	14,900
22¼	10	17⅛	Jan.	31	7⅝	29,826,900	July 15, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	67	67	66½	66½	84¾	— 1	66	68	800
89½	75	79¼	Jan.	31	61½	2,997,800	June 15, '13	3	SA	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	74	..	..	65	85	.....
86	70	77	Feb.	19	74	7,893,800	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	84	84	.....
98	92	90	Feb.	4	90	37,828,500	June 2, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	96½	96½	94¾	95¾	94⅞	+ 2¼	94¾	95½	385
100¼	99¼	99¾	Jan.	28	94½	42,503,000	June 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	158	158½	156⅞	156⅞	172⅜	— ¾	156¼	157	100
175½	162	167	Jan.	13	390	30,277,000	July 21, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western	100	415	415	415	415	..	+20	395	420	.....
597	530	445	Jan.	2	380	.....	.....	..	..	D., L. & W.sub.rcts.50% pd.	100	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	..	.....
.....	.....	420	Feb.	4	.....	38,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	21	21	20	20	22¼	..	18	22	200
24	18½	25¼	Jan.	9	13⅜	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	36½	36½	35	36½	39	+ 2⅜	33	37	950
46¼	34¼	41	Jan.	10	23	550,000	July '12	2½	SA	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	.....
100	100	90	Feb.	4	67½	12,000,000	June 2, '13	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	70	71¼	70	71¼	74½	+ 2¼	68	70	400
76⅜	61¼	80⅜	Feb.	4	9⅜	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	100	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	34½	..	14	14½	800
36½	20	21¾	Jan.	2	5	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	..	..	..	..	10½	..	5½	7	.....
11⅜	8	8½	Jan.	2	10	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	21½	..	10¾	12½	.....
23	14	16¼	Jan.	2	10	16,068,800	July 25, '13	1¼	Q	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	..	..	..	93	..	..	77	84	.....
100	92½	93	Apr.	24	93	112,378,800	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	28½	30	27½	28¼	37¼	— ⅝	28¼	28½	43,500
39½	30	32⅝	Jan.	2	20¼	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	48⅝	48	46	46½	55½	+ ¼	46⅝	46½	4,000
57⅞	47½	49½	Jan.	30	33½	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	38	38¼	36⅝	38⅝	46	+ 1⅛	36⅜	38	500
43	38	41	Jan.	30	28¼	.....	.....	..	..	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	.....
21⅜	11¼	18	Jan.	22	12	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '08	1¼	..	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf	100	40	40	39	40	45⅞	+ 2	38	42	200
52¾	37⅜	44	Jan.	2	33	12,000,000	June 15, '13	1½	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	179	179	179	179	210	+ 4	175	185	100
225	128	185½	Apr.	23	175	10,383,700	June 2, '13	1½	Q	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	113	..	102	105	50
115	106¼	109⅜	Jan.	2	105½	13,747,000	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	General Electric Co.	100	141	143	141	142	183	+ ⅞	142	143	2,124
188¼	155	187	Jan.	2	129¾	101,389,600	July 15, '13	2	Q	General Motors	100	37	39⅝	37	39⅜	37	+ 4⅝	38	39	1,500
42⅛	30	39⅝	Aug.	15	25	15,683,000	.....	..	..	General Motors pf.	100	77	81	77	80½	79¼	+ 3½	80¾	83	1,800
82¾	70¼	81	Aug.	15	70	14,003,800	May 1, '13	3½	SA	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	81	81	30½	30½	..	+ 2⅜	29⅝	..	1,000
81	60¼	68	Jan.	7	59	60,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1	..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	..	+ ¾	90¾	92	6,250
109¼	105	105¼	Jan.	7	89	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1¾	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	128¾	129¾	126⅞	128⅝	140¾	+ 1½	126⅝	127	900
119¾	115½	116¼	Jan.	13	.....	209,997,700	Aug. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Great Northern pf.	100	128	128	126½	126½	..	— ⅝	125½	128	6,200
142¾	126	128	Aug.	13	116¼	.....	.....	..	..	Gt. Nor. pf. sub. rc., 60% pd	100	35⅝	37¼	35½	36	46½	..	35½	36½	800
.....	.....	125	Jan.	3	25½	1,500,000	Dec. 27, '12	50c	..	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	25	45½	46⅝	45½	46	58⅝	..	46	46½	.....
53	36	41¾	Jan.	2	32⅛	20,262,000	July 1, '13	75c	Q	Guggenheim Exploration	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	.....
62⅜	47	52⅜	Jan.	7	40¾	.....	.....	..	..	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.	100	..	..	..	81½	89	..	89	..	.....
89	85½	87	Feb.	6	81½	15,000,000	May 15, '13	2¼	SA	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf	100	..	..	..	96	96	..	80¼	..	.....
96½	95½	96	Jan.	8	96	15,000,000	May 15, '13	3	SA	Helme (G. W.) Co.	100	162	162	162	162	..	..	150	180	50
200	155	180	Jan.	11	150	4,000,000	July 1, '13	2½	Q	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	109	..	..	105

Astor Trust Company

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Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

$35,000,000 Five Per Cent. Gold Loan of 1904

NOTICE OF DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION

Notice is hereby given on behalf of the Cuban Government, and in pursuance of the agreement under which said bonds were issued, bearing date May 11th, 1904, made between the Republic of Cuba, represented by its President, and Speyer & Co., that in accordance with Article Third of said agreement, the distinguishing serial numbers set forth below of coupon bonds of said issue have been drawn by lot by Speyer & Co., at their office in the City of New York, in the presence of Senor M. Rocafort, Cuban Consul, acting at the request of the Republic of Cuba as its agent, and Herman J. Grune, Notary Public in and for the County and State of New York, for redemption of said bonds at par and accrued interest on the first day of September, 1913, the next ensuing interest day, when interest thereon will cease.

SERIES "A" FOR $1,000 EACH.

48	2281	4477	7120	9476	12081	14755	17841	19848	22400	24699	26976	28801	30983
54	2287	4508	7174	9576	12090	14848	17899	19852	22413	24744	26983	28692	31006
65	2256	4573	7250	9750	12151	14912	17414	19963	22416	24756	27018	28693	31029
74	2883	4595	7262	9765	12186	14913	17552	19990	22428	24773	27078	28700	31059
88	2842	4648	7264	9822	12190	14963	17570	20024	22454	24805	27147	28721	31094
100	2370	4663	7274	9878	12205	14975	17610	20077	22510	24812	27181	28764	31115
119	2396	4712	7344	9885	12258	14993	17681	20204	22528	24831	27182	28784	31119
159	2408	4763	7375	9921	12288	15028	17645	20217	22565	24855	27232	28788	31129
180	2499	4850	7386	9924	12280	15095	17656	20241	22604	24891	27252	28801	31155
210	2518	4881	7447	9995	12300	15104	17690	20247	22674	24916	27264	28818	31158
225	2530	4946	7517	10005	12306	15237	17697	20253	22685	24947	27288	28854	31180
279	2540	5108	7586	10010	12334	15272	17732	20423	22687	25016	27852	28880	31231
298	2550	5123	7640	10022	12399	15320	17763	20452	22722	25116	27370	28912	31236
375	2596	5269	7693	10085	12400	15329	17842	20453	22734	25121	27373	28982	31244
398	2614	5274	7727	10122	12464	15333	17847	20470	22769	25162	27886	29006	31249
402	2632	5292	7729	10129	12466	15357	17848	20497	22850	25184	27890	29021	31307
419	2733	5373	7742	10131	12476	15389	17886	20581	22884	25200	27418	29113	31331
461	2739	5402	7770	10141	12495	15433	17910	20584	22894	25253	27416	29140	31367
478	2799	5463	7832	10145	12509	15458	17938	20626	22936	25270	27480	29211	31370
534	2820	5513	7857	10197	12514	15523	17947	20669	22941	25310	27508	29232	31386
536	2842	5537	7906	10290	12560	15548	18006	20689	22945	25380	27570	29377	31412
696	2845	5543	7938	10313	12619	15549	18064	20715	22969	25331	27596	29408	31480
717	2904	5561	7986	10417	12634	15566	18120	20716	22974	25392	27600	29414	31501
724	2972	5657	7996	10470	12655	15570	18139	20755	23024	25579	27625	29420	31503
736	2989	5659	8006	10516	12684	15583	18177	20861	23038	25584	27698	29442	31513
787	3030	5666	8036	10539	12705	15603	18338	20892	23086	25592	27731	29465	31528
790	3042	5671	8051	10542	12723	15611	18386	20922	23090	25630	27759	29480	31603
810	3093	5673	8071	10567	12756	15670	18406	21017	23094	25661	27775	29511	31617
860	3185	5677	8076	10590	12818	15705	18413	21024	23105	25709	27776	29533	31619
898	3247	5685	8176	10608	12883	15724	18421	21079	23108	25768	27789	29537	31626
901	3289	5738	8210	10619	12901	15749	18430	21115	23129	25805	27828	29629	31693
907	3312	5904	8223	10646	12918	15813	18441	21161	23155	25810	27907	29780	31747
938	3326	5957	8253	10674	12923	15904	18482	21213	23175	25838	27928	29805	31815
1059	3338	5958	8310	10677	12980	16009	18505	21273	23216	25840	27929	29808	31820
1070	3376	5979	8361	10681	13056	16027	18525	21281	23225	25860	27946	29820	31821
1073	3377	6005	8380	10731	13061	16095	18568	21303	23328	25882	27952	29879	31824
1104	3417	6006	8424	10752	13065	16118	18666	21324	23343	25890	27954	29902	31833
1112	3455	6007	8426	10766	13095	16326	18705	21356	23368	25927	28007	29927	31869
1115	3504	6045	8437	10830	13097	16361	18767	21367	23390	26038	28017	29956	31926
1175	3536	6047	8438	10831	13204	16473	18786	21379	23396	26045	28069	29957	31942
1209	3553	6111	8529	10857	13246	16506	18810	21392	23404	26060	28074	29964	31945
1257	3554	6193	8540	10875	13273	16654	18854	21400	23442	26207	28080	30018	31970
1268	3604	6251	8605	10887	13344	16688	18905	21484	23507	26212	28091	30022	31989
1290	3605	6289	8614	10888	13384	16719	18982	21473	23510	26224	28151	30052	32001
1448	3624	6344	8616	11011	13464	16751	19018	21515	23531	26231	28178	30130	32012
1482	3671	6345	8626	11073	13601	16763	19037	21569	23584	26240	28184	30138	32115
1563	3700	6346	8645	11074	13604	16766	19048	21576	23592	26258	28185	30159	32182
1576	3703	6347	8749	11077	13606	16858	19079	21600	23630	26383	28195	30197	32134
1577	3709	6391	8818	11104	13627	16864	19209	21658	23683	26367	28210	30220	32142
1601	3782	6433	8829	11169	13686	16921	19293	21721	23803	26413	28244	30244	32197
1621	3779	6473	8934	11289	13667	16990	19313	21733	23864	26454	28267	30254	32209
1688	3868	6518	8946	11278	13672	17062	19372	21743	23895	26466	28289	30423	32364
1759	3884	6522	8969	11287	13705	17067	19373	21760	23974	26548	28278	30425	32514
1880	3921	6538	9008	11299	13904	17163	19442	21773	24037	26565	28310	30426	32543
1943	3974	6554	9016	11454	13911	17176	19446	21777	24124	26569	28393	30429	32590
1962	4118	6652	9025	11464	13966	17202	19462	21883	24136	26596	28396	30500	32629
1969	4155	6690	9111	11482	13984	17206	19550	21955	24143	26614	28412	30506	32641
1978	4189	6693	9132	11493	14010	17219	19620	22030	24210	26618	28480	30514	32703
2028	4210	6700	9183	11529	14064	17224	19627	22033	24221	26660	28453	30517	32714
2033	4220	6710	9154	11684	14074	17226	19644	22040	24317	26746	28457	30524	32733
2042	4201	6763	9159	11779	14240	17276	19672	22041	24338	26809	28489	30532	32849
2055	4861	6826	9174	11789	14283	17305	19694	22069	24386	26812	28492	30721	32919
2086	4868	6839	9214	11800	14289	17306	19710	22078	24396	26849	28497	30729	32929
2098	4887	6847	9225	11835	14328	17309	19737	22119	24418	26857	28513	30747	32985
2126	4481	6898	9350	11913	14472	17311	19764	22183	24442	26980	28528	30802	
2142	4451	7008	9417	11970	14497	17818	19792	22186	24446	26972	28613	30847	
2144	4456	7027	9424	11998	14622	17888	19830	22141	24540	26978	28623	30881	
2167	4468	7110	9461	12022	14723	17840	19838	22184	24588	26975	28651	30927	

SERIES "B" FOR $500 EACH.

29	393	466	687	928	1187	1600	1805	2094	2485	2688	2907	3502	3694	3895
46	399	489	690	943	1174	1604	1820	2126	2486	2698	2995	3519	3741	3983
186	403	500	712	948	1185	1688	1918	2147	2487	2703	3026	3530	3748	3934
187	406	502	731	974	1224	1669	1951	2178	2514	2705	3135	3542	3746	3958
154	423	509	736	979	1294	1678	1952	2216	2546	2786	3187	3587	3754	
155	425	559	742	1025	1829	1688	1977	2230	2594	2747	3290	3621	3782	
182	443	586	756	1072	1848	1691	1900	2252	2620	2822	3818	3630	3816	
885	445	597	795	1082	1480	1711	2046	2256	2623	2852	3387	3634	3835	
888	450	614	822	1108	1450	1758	2048	2394	2677	2882	8421	3649	3866	
857	452	642	894	1112	1459	1776	2072	2430	2680	2892	8436	3672	3892	

Said coupon bonds so designated for redemption will be paid at par and accrued interest on or after said September 1, 1913, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds, with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing on and subsequent to September 1, 1913, at the office of

SPEYER & CO., New York,
SPEYER BROTHERS, London,
LAZARD SPEYER-ELLISSEN, Frankfort-o-Main,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
CREDIT LYONNAIS, Paris,
H. UPMANN & CO., Havana.

Said payments will be made in the money in which said bonds and the interest thereon are by the terms thereof made payable in the cities in which they are respectively presented.

Upon the presentation and surrender at the office of Speyer & Co. in the City of New York of registered bonds against which coupon bonds bearing the distinguishing serial numbers drawn as above are reserved for exchange, the par value of the bonds bearing the numbers so drawn and the interest accrued up to the said September 1, 1913, will be paid.

Said coupon bonds so drawn and registered bonds or portions of registered bonds against which drawn coupon bonds are held in reserve for exchange shall cease to bear interest from and after the date fixed for redemption in the foregoing notice.

The following bonds previously drawn for redemption have not yet been presented for payment:

SERIES "A" FOR $1,000 EACH.

Drawn per September 1, 1912:

5823	5826	9733	10693	12347	20637	21812	23845	26189	27524	30910	30915	30986
5824	5827	9734	11864	13851	20679	21814	24165	26190	30790	30911	30919	30989
5825	9689	10199										

Interest on these bonds ceased September 1, 1912.

SERIES "B" FOR $500 EACH.

Drawn per September 1, 1911:
677

Interest on this bond ceased September 1, 1911.

SPEYER & CO.

Dated New York, July 25, 1913.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLUMENTHAL, REBECCA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA S. BLUMENTHAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, their attorneys, No. 37 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1913. WALTER BLUMENTHAL, IRVING BLUMENTHAL, Executors.

Apartments at Rents to Suit All,

The New York Times Apartment House Directory, next Sunday, in handy form for reference, will, at a glance, enable home-seekers to find what they want in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Every Sunday in August and September.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HICKS-JOHNSON COMPANY, INC.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Hicks-Johnson Company, Inc., Catskill Aqueduct contractors at Garrisons, Putnam County, N. Y., show liabilities of $179,763, and assets of 56 cents cash on hand. All the property of the company, consisting of machinery and plant, seven mules, forty-two dump cars, and four locomotives, was sold at auction before the bankruptcy petition was filed on June 20, 1912, under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage. The only business of the company was a sub-contract with the receivers of the Thomas McNally Company, and all the money due on monthly estimates was assigned to the receivers for cash advances before the same was due. The company also borrowed money from the receivers of the Thomas McNally Company from time to time which was secured by a chattel mortgage on the plant and equipment of the Hicks-Johnson Company. When the work was abandoned in June, 1912, there was $40,000 due the receivers of the Thomas McNally Company.

LOUIS SIEGEL, salesman, of 964 Tiffany Street, formerly President of the Longfellow Realty Corporation in the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $147,800, and assets consisting of 248 shares of stock of the company of no value. Most of the liabilities are for indorsing notes of the company.

JAMES N. GOLDEN, liquor dealer, of 3,840 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,994, and no assets.

Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 17.—Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday for the Havana Motor Omnibus Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., capital stock $1,500,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in motor cars, motor omnibuses and other kinds of cars; incorporators Ralph S. Hull, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alexander S. Andrews, Flushing, L. I.; Ralph A. Gamble, Larchmont, N. Y.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed Saturday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anthony, Oscar W.—H. B. Novak, $788.
Biel, Robert E.—W. Baxter, $29,991.
Buffington, Milton E.—P. C. Kullman & Co., $1,130.
Brady, Charles A., and Charles A. Brady & Co.—G. Anthon, $355.
Baker, Charles S.—Joseph H. Davis Building Co., $162.
Colise, Salvatore, and Louis Jacobs—People, &c., $300.
Dougherty, William A., Abraham M. Parlser, and Charles D. Stillman—L. Fried and others, $220.
Elliott, Clarence—Ludwig Baumann & Co., $165.
Faunce, John B., and Clarence P. Whitman—I. Stein, $8,812.
Hobart, George W.—R. L. Robinson, $214.
Hickey, Joseph C.—W. C. Owens, $106.
Johnson, Louise—Gramont Holding Co., Inc., $131.
Malkin, Harry—R. W. Marshall, $451.
Mann, George, and Robert Townsend—G. Searing Wilson, $164.
Neve, Fred—R. L. Hall et al., $174.
Oswald, Hans I.—M. B. Miller et al., $308.
O'Neill, Michael—John Burke Importing Co., $297.
Ryan, Pierce—E. Bischop, $609.
Sullivan, Jeremiah B.—B. J. Park et al., $708.
Saltford, George—130 West 29th Street Co., Inc., $135.
Teal, Eleanor M.—M. Meyers et al., $300.
Weldrick, George J.—John Burke Importing Co., $117.
Warshauer, Bessie—M. Schoenholts et al., $122.
Manhattan and Bronx Trucking Co., Inc.—Heiss & Ganno, $193.
Same—H. Liesmann et al., $166.
Tobias Co.—A. Bloch, $491.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Daniels, Christos G.—C. Monassistis, June 18, 1913, $194.
Doll, August G.—George Fienck's Wall Paper and Paint Co., May 16, 1911, $922.
Salvia, Joseph, and Rocco Ferrath—M. Reiner, July 12, 1910, $426.
Tangiers Development Co.—W. D. Sprague, Dec. 3, 1912, $4,614.
Tangiers Manor Corporation—R. J. Gifford, March 28, 1913, $2,381.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Companies incorporated yesterday include:

European and Asiatic Importing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, textiles, $500,000; Edward Pohl, Angelo De Villenevele and Lewis T. Heath, all of 377 Fourth Avenue, New York.

All States Amusement and Realty Corporation of Buffalo, amusement resort and realty, $25,000; William J. Kress, William P. Morgan, and V. Mott Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo.

Sanborn Mica Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, general mining, $15,000; Louis Gretsch, Phil G. Hollenbach, Alphonse R. Zeugin, 213 East Sixty-first Street, New York.

Ohlsson Spring Tire Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, motors and accessories, $30,000; Charles J. Ohlsson, Joseph Maddocks, and Peter J. Butterly, 46 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

Hudson River Plumbing Supply Company, Incorporated, of Newburg, plumbing supplies, $50,000; Samuel A. Wilson, Henry G. Webb and Samuel C. Allison, Beacon.

The Sea On Land Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, motion pictures, $15,500; George W. Schofield, Charles R. Marinus and William H. George, 874 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Offset Litho Press Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, printing and lithography, $10,000; John C. Cook, Lillian S. Loges and Henry McDowell, 900 Sixth Av., New York.

John Holley Amusement Company, Incorporated, of Queens, theatricals, $13,000; John Holley, Louise Holley and Joseph Kneer, 388 Broadway, New York.

Illumination Development Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, contracting and electric engineering, $50,000; Clinton D. Tabor, John F. Harrington and Harry M. Kimball, 312 West Twenty-second Street, New York.

Cuneo Macaroni Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, food products, alcoholic beverages, $10,000; Norbert Rosenbaum, David Goldstein and Jonah J. Goldstein, 366 Broadway, New York.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Increasing cloudiness Monday. Tuesday probably showers; moderate west to northwest winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate east winds.

Florida—Local showers Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate east winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate southeast winds.

Louisiana—Fair, except local showers in south portion Monday and Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.

East Texas—Fair Monday, except showers in southeast portion. Tuesday fair; moderate southeast winds.

Western Texas and Utah—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Arkansas—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

Tennessee—Fair in west, local showers in east portion Monday. Tuesday fair.

Kentucky—Fair in west, local thunder showers and cooler in east portion Monday. Tuesday fair.

West Virginia—Unsettled, probably local thunder showers Monday; cooler in west portion. Tuesday fair and cooler.

Ohio—Unsettled Monday, probably local thunder showers in south portion; somewhat cooler. Tuesday fair and cooler; moderate north winds.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Imperator, at Hamburg, Aug. 17.
SS Berlin, at Bremen, Aug. 16.
SS Geo. Washington, at Plymouth, Aug. 17.
SS Majestic, at Plymouth, Aug. 17.
SS Saxonia, at Naples, Aug. 17.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, Aug. 17.
SS Caledonia, at Moville, Aug. 17.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, Aug. 17.
SS St. Louis, from Cherbourg, Aug. 16.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, Aug. 16.
SS California, from Moville, Aug. 16.
SS Noordam, from Boulogne, Aug. 16.
SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Southampton, Aug. 17.
SS P. F. Wilhelm, from Cherbourg, Aug. 17.
SS Ultonia, from Trieste, Aug. 17.

Passed.

SS Magdalena, New York to Southampton, passed the Lizard.
SS Othello, New York to Hull, passed the Lizard.
SS Minneapolis, New York to London, passed Brow Head.

The Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company First Mortgage Ten-Year 5% Gold Sinking Fund Bonds.

As provided by the mortgage, dated July 1st, 1906, executed by The Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned, as such Trustee, hereby gives notice of its intention with the sinking or reserve fund provided in said mortgage to purchase at its office in the City of New York on October 1st, 1913, at par and accrued interest of bonds issued under such mortgage the following selected by lot, viz.:

6, 16, 38, 53, 97, 193, 198, 203, 205, 219, 224, 235, 286, 242.

The interest on said bonds bearing such numbers will cease October 1st, 1913, pursuant to said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Dated at New York, August 11, 1913.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:12|Sun sets..6:55|Moon rises..7:52

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:33	8:42	2:25	2:35
Governors Island	9:08	9:11	3:08	3:17
Hell Gate	10:53	11:01	4:48	4:57

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 17.

SS Czar, Libau, Aug. 5.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, Aug. 12.
SS Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Aug. 10.
SS American, Philadelphia, Aug. 16.
SS Antares, Belize, Aug. 9.
SS Yeddo, Bombay, July 5.
SS Chimu, St. Lucia, Aug. 2.
SS Prinz Sigismund, Port au Prince, Aug. —.
SS Suriname, Porto Cortez, Aug. —.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 14.
SS Jesserie, Yokohama, May 19.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 9.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 16.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Aug. 16.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 16.
SS Altamaha, Philadelphia, Aug. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

St. Javary	Barbados	July 27
Val Salice	Sicily	July 23
Herman Frasch	Sabine	Aug. 6
Louisiane	Havre	July 31
Cerea	Naples	July 31
Strathallan	Shields	Aug. 1
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Aug. 12
Putney Bridge	Seville	Aug. 2
Minnewaska	London	Aug. 9
Vigilancia	Havana	Aug. 12
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 13
Southport	Barbados	Aug. 13
Kronland	Antwerp	Aug. 9
Moltke	Naples	Aug. 6
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 6
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 13
Oceana	Genoa	July 29
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Aug. 12
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 9
Bremen	Bremen	Aug. 9
Salamanca	Hamburg	Aug. 5
Singapore	Palermo	Aug. 4
Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 13
Sixaola	Port Limon	Aug. 11
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 16
Denver	Galveston	Aug. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 16
Evelyn	Jacksonville	Aug. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

President Grant	Hamburg	Aug. 9
Olympic	Southampton	Aug. 13
Virginia	Havre	Aug. 9
Triton	Hamburg	Aug. 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 17
Eocene	New Orleans	Aug. 13
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 14
Vesta	Sabine	Aug. 13

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 16
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 19
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 16
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 16
Huron	Jacksonville	Aug. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Idaho	Stull	Aug. 9
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 19
El Alba	Galveston	Aug. 16
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Austrian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Carpathia, Gibraltar	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Fr. der Grosse, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Kingston, Kingston	——	10:00 A.M.
Jelling, Santiago	——	12:00 P.M.
Silvia, Havana	——	——
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Mauretania, Liverpool	9:30 P.M.	1:00 A.M.
France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Santiago, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Luristan, Matanzas	——	——
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

*Mail closes Tuesday, P. M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Amerika, Hamburg	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Sigismund, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Honduras	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem I., Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close 5 P. M. 21st; SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close 5 P. M. 21st; SS St. Paul.
France—Close 5 P. M. 21st; SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close 9:30 A. M. 19th; SS Carpathia.
Belgium—Close 5 P. M. 22d; SS Kroonland.
Hungary—Close 9:30 A. M. 19th; SS Carpathia.
Netherlands—Close 5 P. M. 18th; SS Potsdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close 11:30 A. M. 28th; SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close 9:30 A. M. 19th; SS Carpathia.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 17.

SS Minnewaska, London to New York, was 262 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 18th, 9:30 A. M. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York to Bremen, was 290 miles S. W. at 1:45 P. M.; due Plymouth 18th, 6:30 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Moltke, Genoa to New York, was 262 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 18th, 2 P. M. Hamburg-American Line.
SS America, Genoa to New York, was 352 miles S. at 8 P. M.; due 18th, 8 A. M. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 25 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 205 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 8 A. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 84 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 4 P. M.
SS Vigilancia, Nassau to New York, was 289 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 296 miles S. at noon.
SS Panama, Colon to New York, was 502 miles S. at 5 P. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 102 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 82 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 231 miles from Galveston at noon.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 630 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 617 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 227 miles S. E. at 4 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 115 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.
SS Obidense, Jamaica to New York, was 244 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, passed Charleston at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....Aug. 21
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....Aug. 21
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Aug. 21
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of India..Aug. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Aug. 22
Japan, Korea, and China (especially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Mexico Maru.....Aug. 28
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara.....Aug. 29
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....Aug. 30
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and especially addressed for Australia (via San Francisco)—Manuki.....Sept. 12

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 18; Hongkong, July 18; Auckland, July 21; Shanghai, July 22; Melbourne, July 23; Sydney, July 26; Yokohama, July 30, and Honolulu, Aug. 9—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Ventura and Siberia, were dispatched east at 10:20 A. M. and 4 P. M. Aug. 15, and are due in New York on the mornings of Tuesday, Aug. 19, and Wednesday, Aug. 20, respectively.

On Steamship Piers.

Double postage is required except for Sea Post vessels. Whenever mail vessels of the American, Cunard, French, Hamburg-American, North German

STUDYING THE CITIES FOR CIVIC PROGRESS

Boasted Bigness Passing and New Idea Is to Make Better Places to Live.

SOCIAL SURVEYS IN ORDER

Department for This Particular Work Established in the Sage Foundation.

Shelby M. Harrison, Director of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation, contends that the facts of city conditions are necessary as a basis of civic progress. With this idea in view he has written an article on "Social Surveys" for The Society, in which he describes what has been accomplished along this line since his department was organized last October. He writes:

"'Know Your City' is a slogan that stands for the new civic point of view. 'Facing hard facts for the sake of the future' is now recognized as the first step in making our cities, towns and villages better places in which to live. The day of boasted bigness, of superficial pride, and of unintelligent complacency is passing. The day of the social survey as a scientific way a city may know itself is at hand. Leading citizens and organizations, who once looked askance at 'exposures' and 'muck-raking' have come to understand the constructive value of a survey and now take active part in efforts to have one made in their locality.

"Since 1909, when the first reports appeared of The Pittsburgh Survey, the first undertaking of the kind in this country, cities in two-thirds of the States have become interested. Nearly a score of cities have actually completed surveys. So great became the interest, and so urgent the desire for scientific thoroughness in the work, that the Russell Sage Foundation last October organized a Department of Surveys and Exhibits. In these nine months over one hundred cities—from Halifax to San Diego, and Atlanta to Indian Head, Saskatchewan—have asked for surveys or advice in starting local survey movements. In many cases requests are backed by local commercial organizations, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade. Business men are recognizing the commercial value of halthier, better and more comfortable developing conditions for all the city's dwellers.

"The essence of the survey idea rests on a recognition of important changes in human relationships due to tremendous industrial development, the cityward movement, immigration, the influx of men in industry and other causes. With these changes have come new problems calling for new diagnosis and study to learn whether the old machinery for individual and social advance is fitting the new needs, whether the community has been keeping abreast of scientific progress.

"We have been experimenting with instruments to get at, register, and interpret the situation. The creation of the new department in the Russell Sage Foundation may be regarded as recognizing in a new and larger way than heretofore the survey as an organized method of social discovery and the exhibit as an agency for popular interpretation. Their usefulness has been demonstrated as means to be employed in auditing present efficiency, in securing corrective action and in constructive planning for the future.

"The responses of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits to the requests from cities have been determined by several factors—chiefly the timeliness of the proposed survey and its probable influence on other cities. As to the timeliness consideration is made of the probability of the project being adequately financed and of its receiving representative local backing. If a city cannot see sufficient value in a survey to be willing to pay for it, especially when all overhead charges are borne by an outside organization, it is considered not ready for a survey.

"Moreover, the undertaking should be a community enterprise, aimed to advance the well-being not of any particular interest or set of interests, but of the community as generally as possible. The survey is an effort toward a democratic solution of local problems, and, therefore, must be shouldered by representatives of all interests and groups in the population. Emphasis has been laid upon the importance of the work being done by persons with adequate training and experience. Emphasis has also been placed upon the importance of co-operation with national organizations, so that the local programme, following the survey, whether it involves housing, organized charity, prison reform, or other special effort, will be in harmony with the standards set up by the national organizations in the various fields.

"The question has sometimes been raised: 'Why make surveys over and over again in cities all over the country? Won't a few sample surveys cover practically all the city problems and thus supply to all cities the proper programmes for improvement?' But conditions vary in different cities, and the citizens of one locality will not be convinced of a local public health or recreation problem merely because some other city in a distant State has one. Each city will and should not be satisfied unless the study is made of its own actual conditions.

"The surveys conducted by the Department of Surveys and Exhibits have thus far taken four general forms. The first is a quick neighborhood study to gather such salient facts as may indicate some of the principal social and civic needs. Such a neighborhood survey was made, for example, in a district of Old Brooklyn, comprising over 100,000 people. One of the results of this study was the organization of the Old Brooklyn Civic League with a paid social worker now in charge of its constructive programme.

"The second type is a 'pathfinder's survey'—a brief but city-wide examination to discover the facts that may indicate the need of the later more intensive survey, and the main lines which the latter should take. The department has made 'pathfinder's' surveys in Topeka, Kan.; Springfield, Ill.; Scranton, Penn.; Ithaca, N. Y., and Atlanta, Ga. In a few of these cities certain parts of he investigation proceeded beyond the mere preliminary stage.

"The third type is the more intensive general survey. The best example among those conducted by the department in the last few months is the Newburg survey. This covered public schools, public health work, charities, delinquency, municipal efficiency, industrial conditions, housing and recreation.

"The fourth type is a more specialized investigation confined to the field of public health and sanitation. The wide relation of health work to all problems involving a city's people has led to the inclusion of such investigations within the scope of the department's activities. The most recent example is the investigation of the work of the Department of Public Health of Newark, N. J., a city of 350,000 people. This was undertaken at the request of the municipal authorities.

"With the survey idea firmly established, it seems probable that in the future cities will themselves carry on continuous survey work so as always to have at hand the up-to-date facts of their social, civic and economic conditions. If programmes to remedy or prevent city evils, or to promote civic welfare, are to be worth while they must be based not on guesswork methods but upon scientific study of the facts. This is the meaning of the social survey."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

W. H. Stiner & Son Win Appeal on Post Card Duty.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that embossed post cards, imported by W. H. Stiner & Son, are dutiable as contended by the importers at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 416, Tariff act of 1909, as printed matter. Collector Mitchel assessed the cards at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 415, which provides for embossed paper, printed but not lithographed.

The Autolyte Manufacturing Company failed in a contention regarding the classification under the present law of a safety fuse composed in chief value of cotton. Return for duty was made by the Collector at New York at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 332 as manufactures of cotton. The importers argued that the goods were properly dutiable at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 437 as safety fuses of all kinds not composed in chief value of cotton. Entire absence of proof on the part of the importers compelled the board to overrule the protest.

In a protest filed by Gallagher & Ascher the board held that, while the Collector at Chicago imposed a wrong duty on merchandise invoiced as pumice stone bricks, the testimony of the importers was unsatisfactory. The protest was accordingly overruled without affirming the correctness of the Collector. The bricks were assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 95, act of 1909, as undecorated earthy or mineral substances. The importers alleged duty at three-eighths of 1 cent a pound under Paragraph 89 as pumice stone. Witnesses testified that there was no pumice in the bricks.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Held in Room 60, P O Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Mayer, J. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges—S Manheimer, J Levenstein, R Busse, S Cooper, B Lustgarten, M and D Goldberg, S Bergman & Co, B Dickerson, E Harris, R Meyer, Gross, &c, A J Hirt. Under objections—Richmond & Machson, Lansheim & F, H & M Machson, Machson Bros. Adjourned cases—Koppenberger & Cantor, Livingston & Turk, Finkelstein & Sons, S Levinson, J Frank, W J Lindermann, C E Bleyer, H Conheim, Motions—Olle Schmidt & Co, Exchange Clothing Co, Klein & B, Skidell & Simon, A O Brown & Co, M Stern Mfg Co, J C Gardiner, Bowman Motor Mfg Co, F Moss, W A Burr & Co, Standard Cordage Co, Clemens Const Co, Ferguson Cont Co, B Webster, J B L Glacsel, C H Beckwith, Gross, Inc, J Goldstone, J Hirsch, Frank Przestelski, Murphy Trucking & Rigging Co, W G Raudenbusch, Brand & Le Royer, D H Gould Mfg Co, J M Linck Const Co, Finrock Iron Wks, Boaker & T, Beemin Co, F M Pierce Engin Co, Doyle & Shilds Co, International Paint Mfg Co. J D Prouty, Kupper & McCarthy, M Rattner & Co, Shapiro & Edelman Co, Francesco Battaglia, Karatsonyi & Kmetz, E & H Levy, J Forsyth, Inc, Kesner v. J L Kesner Co, B. Romm, A Keltel.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Whitaker, J. Litigated motions. 1—Erff v. Shlivek. 2—Preston v. Barrick Pub Co. 3—People v. Alfredo J. Fraccioli & Co. 4—People v. Vendig. 5—Simmons v. Simmons. 6—Freedman v. Herrmann & Schongut Co. 7—Matter of Murphy, (Dowd.) 8—A. Halliday & Co v. Goldberg. 9—Kendall Nail and Supply Co v. Enell. 10—Pittsburgh Nail and Supply Co v. Enell. 11—Kendall Nail and Supply Co v. Enell. 12—Dinitz v. Doling. 13—Zimmerspitz v. Linch. 14—Hammer v. Claremont Silk Mills. 15—Helm v. Heim. 16—Remsen v. Walpole. 17—Remsen v. Walpole. 18—Northern Bank v. Bingham. 19—Matter of Weber, (Parcel 7. 20—Straus v. McDonald. 21—Stern v. Stein. 22—Willard v. General Reduction Co. 23—McGovern v. McGovern. 24—Linzer v. Hudes. 25—Nordenschild v. Gottesman. 26—Diamond v. Diamond. 27—Lintig v. Taylor. 28—McKenzie v. McNally. 29—Matter of Dever, &c., (Shell.) 30—Bonnett v. Clay Cont and Bldg Material Co. 31—Massette v. Massette. 32—Bernstein v. Berney. 33—Matter of Day, (Lapoint.) 34—Rosenzweig v. Pollack. 35—Lincoln Trust Co v. Mooney. 36—Wittenberg v. Wittenberg. 37—Berliner v. Rural Pub Co. 38—Barber v. Delaney. 39—Greenwich Mtge Co v. Reddy. 40—Sammis v. Duff. 41—Reinhart v. Shea. 42—Cohen v. O'Neill. 43—Levy v. Levy. 44—Green v. Kastner. 45—Giannattaseo v. Trapani. 46—Matter of Voron & Chai. 47—Kinney v. Ryan. 48—Matter of Ianaro, &c, (Parcel 50.) 49—Gilleran v. Springfield (L I) Cemetery Society. 50—Martin v. Martin. 51—Matter of Cruger Av, &c, (Maple St.) 52—Schmidt v. Siemund. 53—Rice v. Apthorp Co. 54—Bisher v. Bisher. 55—Cohn v. Fifth Av Inv and Imp Co. 56—Borrelli v. Altro Realty Co. 57—Sihn v. Sihn. 58—Oppenheimer v. Upland Realty Co. 59—Evans v. Clausen. 60—Same v. same. 61—Klug v. Klug. 62—N Y & H R R R Co v. R B Shimer Co. 63—Same v. De Winter & Co. 64—Same v. R B Shimer Co. 65—Matter of Nathan, (Berger v. Gt Eastern Casualty Co.) 66—Rich v. Minalfi. 67—Reimle v. Fritz. 68—Brady v. Brady. 69—City of N Y v. Christy. 70—City of N Y v. Christy. 71—Same v. same. 72—Same v. same. 73—Same v. same. 74—Baldi v. Hermax Realty Co. 75—Bauman v. Bauman. 76—Zoller v. Benge. 77—Korn v. Korn. 78—Robitzek v. Brener. 79—Matter of Kensington Decorating Co. 80—People ex rel Connolly v. Hirsch. 81—Richards v. Bennett. 82—Central Trust Co v. Koster. 83—Same v. same. 84—Heuser v. Rogers. 85—Gebest v. Gebest. 86—Mayer v. Byrd. 87—Bagge v. Scientific Amer Compiling Dept. 88—Cohen v. Bumb. 89—Utopia Land Co. v. Israelsky. 90—Water Supervision Co v. Ledoux. 91—Cohn v. Fifth Av Inv and Imp Co. 92—Jacobs v. Sampson. 93—People ex rel Mallett v. Kline. 94—Miller v. Sire. 95—Matter of Sutherland. 96—Kremer v. Amer Mfg Co. 97—Hotel and Transit Garage Co v. Johnson. 98—Fechheimer v. Foye. 99—Wilson v. Wilson. 100—Matter of Gottlieb, &c. 101—Albany City Sav Inst v. Coon. 102—Klug v. Klug. 103—Renard v. Scientifc Amer Compiling Dept. 104—Knaller v. Knaller. 105—Losee v. Donnelly. 106—Renard v. Scientific Amer Compiling Dept. 107—State Bank v. Delli Paoli. 108—Bernheimer v. Collins. 109—Stein v. Greenwald. 110—Friedlander v. Friedlander. 111—Willard v. General Reduction Co. 112—Scott v. Gordon. 113—Cluts v. J B Haskin Estates. 114—Kulike v. Kulike. 115—Davis v. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Wills for Probate. Maria L. Sheafe, David Selig, C C Hussman, F H Conover, A Lehecka, Thomas G McFarland, Minnie R Solomon, Carl E Randinorf, Henry Zahn.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term. Adjourney for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Schuyler v. Wilson—Charles Putzel.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Jonas Well v. Charles Seidenwerg, (2)—Benjamin Kasewitz. Fritz Hartz v. Harry Konan—Marcel Levy.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Valentine et al. v. Valentine et al. 2—Cohn v. Wein et al. 3—Krause, Wilhelmina. 4—Levy, Blanche, v. Levy, Abraham. 5—Singer, Margaretha, v. Singer, Otto. 6—Ludlam v. O'Donnell et al. 7—Halleran v. Connolly. 8—Tucker, Christina, v. Tucker, Charles. 9—People ex rel. Edison Elec Ill Co v. Kernochan et al. 10—Havholm v. Whale Creek Iron Wks. 11—Schad & ano. v. Spindler et al. 12—Friedenson et al. v. Halperin et al. 13—Lawrence v. Berlenbach. 14—Kilen, William, v. Kilen, Celia. 15—Zechiel v. Mann. 16—Levey v. Phillips. 17—Same v. same. 18—Matter of Maybaum. 19—Rothenberg, Regina, v. Rothenberg, Herman. 20—Cassidy, Mary, v. Cassidy, William. 21—Pollak v. Pollak. 22—Tax Lien Co v. Collins et al. 24—Matter of mortgage to Manger. 25—Baron v. Ball Elec Ill Co. 26—Wallace v. Faas. 27—Grunwald v. Crane Rity and Const Co et al. 28—Appleton & ano. v. same. 29—Rodriguez v. Rodriguez et al. 30—Matter of Lancashire. 31—Matter of Farrell and ano. 32—Schueller v. Bush Terminal Co. 33—Tax Lien Co v. Amer Steel Barrel Co. 34—Fasuk v. Amer Mfg Co. 35—Floyd, Emma, v. Floyd, Henry. 36—Berger, Sarah, v. Berger, Joseph. 37—Plandome Hgts Co v. Nugent and ano. 38—Taylor and ano. v. Watson et al. 39—Stillwell v. Muller et al. 40—Shea v. Norris. 41—Matter of Hamilton Co-op Bldg and Loan Assn. 42—Berg, Bessie, v. Berg, Ike.

The rest of the Special Term for motions calendar for to-day is made up of motions by the Corporation Counsel to dismiss sewer damage cases against the City of New York. The plaintiffs in these actions are Isner, Kantrowitz, Jaffee, Cohen, Hill et al., Eder, Eagle Iron Works, Levy, Koenig, Grossbard Realty Co., McLaughlin Sons & Co., McLoughlin, executor; Smith, Schmidt, Alvord, Schmeelowitz and ano., and Stanchi.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Will of Samuel Ramsey, William Grimm, Harriet Henderson, George R. Westbrook, Mary E. Kirk, Anna Kopas, Ida M. Miller, Emma E. Foster; accounting of Melitan Pawlowski, estate of William Knott, Jane Cahill.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Tiernan, J. Charles Forman, Hyman Weinman, Frank Klein, Mike Massino, George Conrad, Jacob Polise, Louis Berkowitz, Wiliam Feingersch.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Salisbury, J. Julius Kulman, Louis Papp, John Smith, Louis Fox, Jr., Martin O'Brune, Tony Larrh.

REALTY AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK

Various Properties to Go to the Highest Bidder in the Manhattan and Bronx Salesrooms.

MONDAY, AUG. 18.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Av, 730, e s, 355.10 ft n of 145th St, 20.4x100, four-story dwelling; E. C. Christie against Ruth Johnson et al.; J. H. Banton, attorney; J. F. Curnen, referee; due, $26,384.94; taxes, &c., $421.03.

128th St, 117 East, n s, 216 ft e of Park Av, 16x99.11, three-story dwelling; P. E. Lamarche, guardian, against Stephen McCormick et al; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $7,729.83; taxes, &c., $617.96.

TUESDAY, AUG. 19.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 51 to 55, e s, 39.6 ft s of 25th St, 59.3x94, with L to 25th St, 22x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; A. M. Heinshelmer against Frank Lugar et al.; Simpson & C., attorneys; J. G. Saxe, referee; due, $80,357.75; taxes, &c., $4,050.

101st St, 64 East, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; M. K. Welsh, executrix, &c., against M. S. Hyman et al.; S. F. Swinburne, attorney; E. F. Clark, referee; due, $21,265.19; taxes, &c., $965.15.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Quimby Av, 2,339, n s, 305 ft e of Havemeyer Av, 100x216, to Houghton Av, Unionport; J. B. Harrison against A. F. Walsh et al.; Eugene Berry, attorney; J. F. Cowan, referee; due, $4,000; taxes, &c., $786.49; subject to a first mortgage of $9,000.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20,
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 720, n e cor 149th St, 102.1x193.8x99.11x173.1, six-story apartment house; Max Marx against A. Feldman Construction Co. and others; action 1; N. W. Chandler, attorney; T. A. Leary, referee; due, $177,236.06; taxes, &c., $20,942.33.

Madison Av, 2,034, n w cor 129th St, 18x75, three-story and basement dwelling; Dominion Trust Co. against L. R. Stewart and others; L. F. Reed, attorney; Frederick Durgan, referee; due, $7,935.18; taxes, &c., $748.72; subject to mortgage of $20,000.

Eldridge St, 210-212, e s, 105.2 ft s of Stanton St, 45x87.6, two six-story tenements and stores; New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital against Rachel Samuels and others; Taylor, J. & B., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $50,584.90; taxes, &c., $1,701.90.

112th St, 11 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Alice Meyer and others, executors, &c., against H. J. Bruno and others; Strasbourger, E. & S., attorneys; Frank Keck, referee; due, $6,158.64; taxes, &c., $288.20; subject to a first mortgage of $20,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

26th St, 249 West, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; Franklin Savings Bank against C. R. Pfeiffer and others; W. M. Powell, attorney; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $16,915.27; taxes, &c., $100.

By Samuel Marx.

125th St, 518 West, s s, 227 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; K. M. Ladd against Arthur Gorsch and others; W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $24,430.32; taxes, &c., $982.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

166th St, East, n w cor Grant Av, 100x156.6, vacant; Dollar Savings Bank against 101st St Co. and others; action 1; Lexow, M. & W., attorneys; Paul Jones, referee; due, $4,630.15; taxes, &c., $218.14.

McLellan St, s w cor Grant Av, 100x156.6, vacant; same against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $2,955.29; taxes, &c., $491.59.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

18th St, 308 East, s s, 154.8 ft e of 2d Av, 20.8x18, four-story stone tenement; Katharina Koch against Max Meuer and others; L. S. Marx, attorney; William Arrowsmith, referee; due, $15,232.23; taxes, &c., $4,540.03.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bryant Av, 1,872, n e corner of 176th St, runs n 107.11x9.4x irregular; three-story tenement and store; W. H. Hottes against D. J. Dillon Company and others; M. S. Hyman, attorney; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $13,993.87; taxes, &c., $355.30.

Clelland Av, e s, 79.10 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 25x108; F. C. Mehler and others against Bernhard Ebeling and others; Wesselman & K., attorneys; J. Healy, referee; due, $831.75; taxes, &c., $100; prior mortgage $500.

Prospect Av, w s, 50 ft s of Oakland Place, 25x100, vacant; David Kraus against Wirth Realty and Construction Company and others; Wesselman & K., attorneys; J. Healy, referee; due, $1,409.45; taxes, &c., $170; prior mortgage $2,000.

FRIDAY, AUG. 22.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

134th St, 74 West, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; N. Y. Trust Company against Mary E. Heaney and others; M. S. Borland, attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $14,984.54; taxes, &c., $270.

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Apartments of 17 Rooms and 5 Baths. One Apartment on a floor. Absolutely Fireproof, Including Woodwork.
$9,000 to $10,000
An Apartment, Furnished by Messrs. Huber & Co., is open for inspection.

565 Park Av.,
Bet. 62d & 63d Sts.
6 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Leases from Oct. 1.
Now open for inspection. New Building.
$1,700 to $2,900

Brentmore,
Cor. 69th St. & Central Park West
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Simplex and Duplex.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Private house Rooms, large closets.
9 Rooms, $3,750 to $4,250.
7 Rooms, $2,200.
5 Rooms, $1,800.

155 Riverside Drive
Cor: 88th St.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths. Extra large rooms, ample closets.
$3,600 & $3,700.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT EACH HOUSE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LANGHAM
Central Park West,
73d to 74th Street, N. Y.
Tel. Columbus 4020.
Has
now been built over SEVEN years, and during all that time there has not been built
An Apartment House to Compare with it in any way.
As to the Location,
The Style of Architecture,
Elegance of Appointments,
Size and Layout of the Rooms and the
Comfort of them—
The Paint,
The Woodwork,
The Decoration (materials or silks are allowed on four rooms),
It excels them all—
Besides the refrigeration and ice-making in all refrigerators, the use of the vacuum, whenever wanted; the fine light laundry, with electric irons and boiling facilities for the clothes—on the top floor. Last and not least, the Service and Attention given the tenants have enabled the "Langham" to keep thirty-two out of forty-four tenants for over six years, and they have all renewed their leases this year.
We have for rent
First Floor
One apartment of 11 rooms and three baths at $4000.
Second Floor
One apartment of 10 rooms and three baths at $4250.
Fourth Floor
The same, at $5000.
Eighth Floor (Corner)
An apartment of 11 rooms and three baths.
All can be seen at any time by applying to the Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SELL OR RENT $40 MONTHLY.
Best bargains in Queens; every house at sacrifice price. Restricted American neighborhood; houses guaranteed by the Company; best material and workmanship; ranging from 7 rooms and bath at $6,300 to 10 rooms and two baths on large corner plot at $10,500; distinctive designs, large living rooms, open fireplaces, and every improvement; easy terms to suit. Thirty minutes out on main line L. I. R. R.; three minutes to station. Tennis courts, stores, schools, churches; refined community. STANDARD HOME CONSTRUCTION CO., 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 6546.

JAMAICA
Select two-family, with best apartment house service. Six and seven rooms, $45 and $50. Refined adult families only.
NONE BETTER ANYWHERE.
M. E. O'CONNOR, 90 to 100 Herriman Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ARTISTIC NEW HOUSE
$10,500, ON CONVENIENT TERMS.
Kew Gardens
Surrounding KEW STATION
15 MINUTES
from Pennsylvania Terminal
Other New Houses, $8,500 to $22,500.
VILLA PLOTS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Full details on application to KEW GARDENS Corporation, John J. Britton, Manager of Sales, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.
Representatives at Kew Gardens office every day. The following trains are suggested for inspecting Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—9:05, 9:34, 10:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:40, (1:06 Sat. only), 2:06, 3:11, 3:40, 4:03, 4:30, 4:58, 5:10 P. M. SUNDAYS—8:27, 9:46, 11:20, 11:34 A. M.; 12:36, 1:07, 2:08, 3:05, 4:14 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

BUSINESS SCHOOLS.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Lexington Ave. & 35th St.
Commercial, stenographic, and secretarial courses.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 2.
Send for catalog. No solicitors.
Special course in Higher Accounting, Cost Accounting, and Auditing.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service and Stenotype Departments.
Day and Evening Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
Eastman School
123d St. & Lenox Ave.

DRESSMAKING.
Also Stenography, Typewriting, Millinery, Cooking, English, Elocution, Gymnasium, etc. The Harlem Y. W. C. A., 74 West 124th St.

VIRGINIA—Reliance.

OLD DOMINION ACADEMY, Reliance, Va.—The ideal school for manly boys, 8 to 18. Rural, near Winchester. Close train service with Northern cities. Ideal climate, scenery, home life, moral and sanitary environments. 1,700 ft. elev. Buss. positions guaranteed. Rate $200. For Cat. address E. E. NEFF, Ph. D.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
Corner house; 7 and 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service, phone; $52.50-$60.

MARION
2612 Broadway (98th St.), 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $45 to $85; fireproof house, all night elevators, all improvements; Express Subway Station at 96th St.

IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West, facing Park, (100th St.)—8 large rooms and bath, 2 toilets, all improvements. Elevator, telephone; $75 to $95.

KENDRICK
2,788 Broadway (107th St.), 7 rooms and bath; every room light; elevator house; $80.

REVERE HALL
622 West 114th St., near Drive; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, all improvements, sunny rooms; $730-$990.

CARROLLTON
601 West 168th St., opposite Subway Station—5-6-7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; light rooms, large closets, elevator, phone; resident agent. Southern exposure; corner apartments, $570 to $1,050.

COURTWOOD
600 West 169th St., cor. B'way.—Modern elevator house, all improvements, 5-6-7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, 24-hour service, $600-$1,020.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street
PHONE 1300 RIVERSIDE.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BRIGHT LOFTS,
50 Feet Front,
Full Sprinkler Protection and Low Insurance Rates, for Rent,
121-123
East 24th Street
NEAR 4TH AVENUE.
This is a 12-story building, JUST COMPLETED, fireproof, with fire tower, three elevators, and complete equipment.
RENTAL $2,500.
By leasing now, special rates will be obtainable to Feb. 1, 1914.
Apply to your own broker or
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
30 East 42d St., New York.

6-STORY BUILDING
44 x 100
Stable or Storage
located in centre of retail shopping district in West Twenties. Will lease.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

Large Store & 3 Floors
35 West 43d St.
Suitable for any business, opposite Sterns'
See Scoble, on premises.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

THRUSHWOOD PARK, Greenwich, Conn.—an elegant new all-year Shore Home; beautiful grounds; adjoining country estate of Irving Bachelier.
D. W. BAILY, 3

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The weather was unsettled during Sunday in the great central valleys and the lake region. Scattered thunder showers occurred through these regions, but they were not general in any section. Most of the rain of consequence was confined to the Ohio Valley and the States bordering Lake Michigan. A few light scattered showers occurred in the Middle West, but they did not materially relieve the drought. Fair weather prevailed throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperatures have fallen in the States along the Canadian border as far east as the great lakes, but elsewhere in the interior regions east of the Rocky Mountains the weather continues unseasonably warm. The weather will be unsettled Monday, with local showers in the Ohio Valley and the Middle Mississippi Valley. In the Middle Atlantic States the weather will become unsettled Monday, probably followed by showers Monday or Tuesday. Showers will probably set in on Tuesday in the Missouri Valley. In the lake region, the North Atlantic States and the Southern districts fair weather will prevail during the next few days. Temperatures will fall in the lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley on Monday and in the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys and the North Atlantic States on Monday and Tuesday.

The winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwesterly; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly southwesterly; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate easterly; East Gulf Coast, light to moderate easterly to southeasterly; West Gulf Coast, light to moderate easterly; on the lower lakes, moderate northwesterly, and upper lakes, moderate northerly, probably brisk on Superior.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate southwesterly to westerly winds.

Southern New England—Fair Monday; cooler in northwestern portion; Tuesday fair; moderate southwesterly to westerly winds.

Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat cooler Monday; Tuesday probably fair; moderate southwesterly to westerly winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair and somewhat cooler; moderate southwesterly to westerly winds.

Western New York—Unsettled and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair and cooler; moderate westerly to northerly winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Unsettled and somewhat cooler Monday; Tuesday fair and cooler; moderate northerly winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States eWather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.....65	68	4 P. M.....71	87	
6 A. M.....64	68	6 P. M.....68	83	
9 A. M.....69	75	9 P. M.....67	79	
12 M.....72	85	11 P. M.....68	77	

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 81. Maximum temperature, 91 degrees at 1:55 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:40—593 Columbus Av.; H. Tener..Trifling
12:45—257-9 3d St.; Scharisa & Mendelowitch .....Trifling
1:15—Brooklyn Bridge; Department of Bridges .....Trifling
1:45—275 Front St.; City of New York, No damage
5:30—1,844 Park Av.; Max Krakower, No damage
11:15—234 West 146th St.; Joseph Timmon .....Trifling

P.M.
2:20—170 West St.; Frank Garacio..Trifling
2:45—195 Forsyth St.; Anna Hermenvitz..$25
2:55—165 Park Av.; Union Railway Company .....Trifling
4:00—871 Home St.; Finkelstein & Harrowitz $5
5:00—1,541 Broadway; Galety Theatre..$500
5:15—7 Munroe St.; unknown.....Trifling
6:00—114 East 25th St.; G. W. Drennan, Trifling
6:10—690 10th Av.; unknown.....Trifling
6:15—203 East 14th St.; Eugene Flood, Trifling
7:20—145 Attorney St.; A. Gegan...Trifling
7:55—82-84 Rutgers Slip; L. Stantler..Trifling
8:05—824 E. 161st St.; Sam Stritz.....$5
8:30—Delancey St. and East River; unknown .....Trifling
8:40—1,819 2d Av.; H. Farrell.....Trifling
10:20—89 Murray St.; H. Jose.....Trifling
11:00—804 E. 100th St.; Hirskiwitz & Wayne .....Trifling
11:00—231 W. 96th St.; Broadway Taxi Company .....Trifling

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

Estates manager, thirty years, with large acquaintance high-class tenants, will manage one house, good location, taking apartment as commission. Exceptional Opportunity, Times Downtown.

West Side.

For Sale—Several lots on 177th St. near the coming subway station at Westchester Av., at the very low price of $500; corner lots, $700; the American Realty Co. built six blocks of apartment houses only a short distance away from above lots; cash, $200; balance in small payments or mortgage. Ph. Dietrich, Clason Point, N. Y.

BARGAIN TO CLOSE ESTATE.

80 East 90th St., Park and Madison Avs.; 3 story and basement brick 12-room dwelling; fills 100 ft. of corner Park Av. L. Traube, 1,402 Lexington Av.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

To close out part of an estate will sell my handsome 8-room cottage, which has all up-to-date improvements, on a good-sized plot; only a few minutes' walk to the Sound; private bathing beach and club; suitable for business man; 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Address Shore Front, 243 West 34th St. 'Phone 1760 Greeley.

SUBURBAN HOMES, SALE OR RENT.

Queens, L. I., 28 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; select and restricted; shade trees, tennis courts, etc. Easy terms.

A. P. O'FARRELL, Creed Av. and Hempstead and Jamaica Turnpike, Queens, L. I.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

Attractive homes and building plots for sale at Bronxville, 28 minutes from Grand Central; dwellings and apartments for rent. Gramatan Realty and Construction Co., Gramatan Bank Building, Bronxville, N. Y.

NEW WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT.

Permanent home; easy commuting distance from New York; boating, bathing, fishing; club privileges; take advantage of opening prices. T 86 Times.

Long Island—For Save or to Let.

TWELVE MONTHS' RENT FOR FOUR.

New 8-room all-year house in Freeport, which rents for $400 the Summer season, now offered for $400 for one year; close to yacht club, casino, bathing, docks; nine neighborhood; house has steam heat, fireplace in living room, electric light, beamed ceiling in dining room, &c.; 50x150 of ground. Co-operative Land Co., Room 601, 347 Fifth Ave., New York.

Ideal all-year home; a magnificent view of bay and ocean; water front rights to keep motor boat, &c.; very pretty and finely built dwelling; all fine hardwood finish; hot water heat, electric, gas; very high and dry; 3 fine lots; everything beautiful; must be sacrificed; $30 a month buys it; don't hesitate; look at it at once; nothing like it. A 153 Times.

I have a very pretty bungalow, all improvements; has very attractive features, spacious porch; located in a shady grove of trees; magnificent view of country; enough ground for cultivation; near enough to harbor for water sports; will sell on easy terms to responsible party. Address Bungalow, Box C 286 Times Downtown.

Handsome home, half price, at Bay Side, L. I., overlooking bay, with water front rights; everything very beautiful; all large rooms; with sleeping porch; $300 cash, balance small monthly payments. C. Seaman, 395 Bridge St., B'klyn. Phone 7581 Main.

FORCED to sell bungalow; needs some repairs; 7 rooms and bath, gas, electric; large plot; fine bathing beach; all near home; 28 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sell very cheap to right party. Bernard, A 151 Times.

A snap to quick buyer; large piece of land, all fenced in for chicken or vegetable farm; very fine soil; high and dry; a big bargain; $375; $25 cash needed, balance in 5 years. C. Welch, A 152 Times.

Rockaway.—Three lots, $500 each, 3 lots, $600 each; high-class neighborhood;; all improvements; schools, churches, stores; real bargains; easy terms. Rockaway, 160 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood—Surpassingly beautiful, healthful, convenient section Northern New Jersey; exceptional educational advantages; eighty trains daily; express commuting service; cottages, homes, farms. Write for booklets, particulars, photos. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Apartment house, 18 families, bringing in $5,000 a year net; has one mortgage of $30,000, 5 per cent.; will sell for $20,000 about first mortgage on easy terms.

JOHN H. DUNN, JR.,
786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Commuting Farms, all sizes; 30 minutes out; express trains; also new bungalows on ¼-acre plots; every modern improvement; near country club and golf links; $4,000 up. Write John F. Walter, Ridgewood, N. J.

BUNGALOWS, six and seven rooms; every improvement; five minutes station and country club; magnificent views; $4,500; easy terms; would rent to intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

New Brunswick; gentleman's farm, 30 acres; modern house; improvements; fruit; easy terms; farms everywhere. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Charming bungalow, 3 rooms, rustic porch, brick fireplace; shaded plot; $645; terms; commutation 13c. Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

Send for handsome illustrated folder of Ocean Gate, N. J. Good realty investment. Beckhardt, Room 409, 45 W. 34th St.

The New York Times Rates for Want Advertising

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agate Line.
Help Wanted	15c
Situations Wanted	
Boarders and Board Wanted.....	20c
Rooms to Let or Wanted.....	
Apartments to Let or Wanted....	25c
Country Board	
Employment Bureaus	
Real Estate	
Horses and Carriages.....	
Houses to Let or Wanted.....	
Automobile Exchange	30c
Business Notice	
Business Opportunities	
Lost, Found, Rewards.....	
Purchase and Exchange.....	
Public Notices	40c

Real Estate

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Elegant detached residence, 12 rooms; all modern improvements; accessible location; ample facility for garage; easy terms; owner on premises. A. H. B., 79 Westminster Road, Prospect Park South, Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Beautiful Summer home, 280 acres (in N. Y. State), 1 mile from Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt.; large modern house and buildings; hot water heat, electric light accessible, slate quarries, good spring water. R. A. Williams, Poultney, Vt.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale—Good farm of 70 acres; near market, church, school, &c.; price, $5,000. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

I want to rent small farm, suitable for chickens; about one acre; must have small up-to-date house; Conn., West Co.; commuting distance to Grand Central Station; rent must not be over $18. Constant, 108 Times.

Mortgage Loans.

WANTED—A first mortgage loan of $25,000 on 700 lots, with gas, water and electricity partially installed. Now free and clear. Located right at and surrounding a station on the main line Pennsylvania Railroad; 45 minutes from New York, uptown station. Title guaranteed and good bond. Address J. A. T., Room 901, 25 East 26th Street, New York City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

127 EAST 55TH ST.

For sale or rent, 19-foot modern house; 13 rooms, 5 baths, butler's pantry extension; exceptionally fine private street; free rent to Oct. 1. Herbert A. Sherman, 114 Liberty St.

80 East 90th St., (Park and Madison Avs.)—Private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; extension; will decorate to suit; immediate possession; rent $1,200. L. Traube, 1,402 Lexington Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Exceptionally light loft to let; steam heat, elevator service; rent moderate; call on your own broker. 515 West 29th St. Owners.

Finest in 4th Av. silk district; 5,000 square feet; divide to suit; free from post; light all sides; three elevators; automatic sprinklers. A. L. Monfort, 29 West 34th St.

14th, 152 West.—Large room, business, living, bath, hot water, heat. Duross.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

OUT OF NEW YORK.

Building wanted for manufacturing purposes; 10,000 to 12,000 square feet; water power preferred; state particulars. Suburban, Box 106, 1,318 2d Av.

Country Property

To Let—Unfurnished.

MONTCLAIR.—COMFORTABLE home, eight rooms and bath, gas, steam heat, completely redecorated. Lot 100x185 feet; with attractive shrubbery; fine situation; half block from trolley; rental, $55. Trustee, Y 295 Times.

Business Opportunities

Wanted—Energetic American business man with $3,000 capital in capacity of general office manager and Treasurer for electric company incorporated under laws State of Connecticut; annual salaried position, $1,200; investment secured by corporation stock at par New England Electrical Display Co., Chamber of Commerce, New Haven, Conn.

Good business opportunity; lunch room and restaurant for sale; located in heart of city New London; established 24 years; doing a business of $30,000 per year; lease, prices reasonable. Information Coffey Lunch, Brook St., Waterbury, Conn.

REMARKABLE OFFER.

Near West 72d St., splendid paying rooming house; doctor permanent tenant; 6 baths; elegant furniture and lease; rent only $1,800; large profits above expenses. Nellis, 163 Columbus Av.

Will sublet part of Broadway corner cafe in a select neighborhood Washington Heights and make alterations to suit tenant; suitable for a first-class florist or cigar store, etc. Duguire, Brewery, 238 West 28th St.

INVESTORS WANTED.

To extend manufacturing and selling high-class sporting and marine device (patented.) Whole world demands it. No competition. Legitimate. Call 309 Broadway, R. 701.

Restaurant and bar privilege, fully equipped, in modern hotel; good chance for the right party; reasonable terms and concessions. Hotel Moncey, 157 West 124th St.

Furnished 14-room house, 14 baths; West Seventies; will lease; only rent necessary; no money charged for furniture. MOORE, 814 6th Av., corner 46th St.

WANTED—An experienced salesman, with capital, as a partner in an established house-dress business. L 104 Times.

Mail order business wants partner with $1,000; experience unnecessary; reference. L 224 Times Downtown.

Cleaning and dyeing factory; up-to-date plant, well established. N 389 Times Downtown.

Party with small capital; patron established; musical comedy. 247 West 42d St., Macker.

Business Notices.

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT. Diamonds, Oriental Pearls, Colored Stones, Antique Silver. GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM. Bank references. Open evenings. Private office. Estates Appraised and Purchased. BENJAMIN FEINGOLD, 469 6th Av., Between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.—New Multigraphs; independent cut prices: 30 lines, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8.00; work called for, delivered; representative calls. Telephone Greeley 339. Gotham Multigraph Company, 45 West 34th St.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; addressing, filling in, mailing; called for, delivered; very large capacity; deliveries when promised. Telephone, 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. Prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Banquets, lectures, meetings, &c., reported by experts. Stenography Service Co., 20 East 42d St. Telephone Murray 4875.

Multigraph letters; reasonable charges, prompt service. Consolidated Stenographers, Room 207, Bennett Building.

Multigraphing, high grade; careful, speedy work. Stenography Service Co., 20 East 42d St. Telephone Murray 4875.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6358 Cortlandt.

Slightly used desks, office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, filing cabinets, mimeographs, carpets, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth.

For Sale, a plant 20 Singer sewing machines, a 2 horse power motor, fixtures, ready to work for manufacturing of dresses; will sell very cheap. Y 330 Times.

Thirty-room hotel at Black Point, Conn. Apply Box 18, Niantic, Conn.

Schools.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT by expert; will increase your chest 3 inches; upper arm 1 inch, in 25 lessons. Gymnasium, 5 East 40th St. Robert Schinzing.

Pianos and Organs.

At great sacrifice, my grand upright piano, music cabinet, with guarantee; must be sold this week. Owner, 116 East 74th.

Sohmer upright piano; like new; cost $500; will sell at a sacrifice, 316 West 42d St.

Lost

LOST.—Green leather change purse, containing diamond heart and chain, 5:30 P. M., Thursday, at Saks or Macy's or in neighborhood; liberal reward; no questions. La Fell, 223 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Pigskin pocketbook, with sum of money and valuable papers, in Jamaica. Reward if returned to R. T. Childs, 10th floor, 505 Pearl St., city. 'Phone Worth 4200.

LOST—A small black handbag containing dental models and unfinished work; left in Subway Brooklyn express train, Fulton and Dey Sts., at 6:35 P. M., Friday; reward. Dr. Henry Fowler, 174 West 94th.

LOST.—Gold watch and chain, Friday morning, 9:30, on Vestry Street, between Hudson and Washington; $25 reward. H. L. McVickar, 2 Wall St. 'Phone 8892 Rector.

LOST—At Rockaway Park, Sunday, gold watch; no questions asked; liberal reward if returned. Lowenstein Weiller & Co., 53 Worth St.

LOST—Gold meshbag, keys, and cash, Riverside Park and 120th St., Sunday; reward. L. J. Street, 435 West 119th St.

LOST—Gold fob, monogram, Saturday; initials M. S.; liberal reward. Seligman, 60 West, 129th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—At Freeport, Saturday night, large half-bred Collie; brown and white; answers name "Prince." Reward if returned Bide-A-Wee Home, Merrick, L. I., or 410 East 38th St., N. Y.

LOST—Shaggy-coated Airedale terrier, gray back, brown legs, and head; had padlocked collar. Harbeck. 2119 Murray Hill.

LOST—Boston terrier, from 108 West 116th St.; $5 reward; no questions asked.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 87 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Stuyvesant Park. Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Desirable rooms, single, en suite, with board; all conveniences.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with private bath. Phone 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (near 79th St.)—Elegant large rooms with board at Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, board; telephone; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Rooms newly decorated; excellent board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Half rates Summer; rooms, suites, baths, 'phones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first-class; Summer rates.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior table board; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Unequaled accommodations; double, $10; single, $7; Southerners.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private bath; board optional; reasonable.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Extra large room; private bath; electric light; in handsomely furnished residence; attentive service; Southern cooking.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; phone; Summer rates.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large, small second floor rooms; private baths; French cuisine; telephone; references.

74TH, 102 WEST. — Hotel accommodations; rooms with bath, electricity, private 'phone.

76TH ST., 127 AND 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; location refined; accessible; phone.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; telephone in each room; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

79TH, 133- 135 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without baths; absolutely first class.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; hot water plant; French cuisine; worth investigating.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small room; also second floor with private bath; board optional; all conveniences and private house; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Beautiful suite; electricity; bath; table. Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; conveniences; bath each floor; private family.

83D, 323 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, with kitchen privileges; elevator, telephone, maid service; best references rquird. Call between 11 and 12, top apartment.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electric light; select location; excellent table; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; refined neighborhood; homelike; French cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; home surroundings; excellent board; house. Strauss.

94TH, 16-18 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, with private bath.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Double and single rooms; table guests; home cooking; references.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Attractive large and small room; private bath; exceptional board.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms, excellent table; references; table guests.

137TH, 243 WEST.—Large rooms; excellent table; modern accommodations. Phone 4255 Audubon.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; private baths; electricity; exceptional board; reference.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single, en suite; table board; references; near Drive.

149 ST., 544 WEST, near B'way Subway. "The Audubon" offers first-class accommodations, very reasonable rates; arrangements made now for Winter season. Tel. 2767 Audubon. Vondraun, Prop.

155TH ST., (884-886-888 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, light rooms, wide piazzas; excellent table; moderate.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED room; private bath; couple or two gentlemen; also single room; superior food; references exchanged. Phone 5262 Riverside.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 30 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables. Quiet; everything sweet and clean, very attractive Single, from $8 to $12 for two, $16, with meals.
71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 795, (Apt. 61.)—Refined business women who would like best home living and privileges; references.

THE WOODBURY.

Riverside Drive, 855.—Two blocks north 157th Subway; country home; wonderful grounds.

Country Board.

Ulster County.

Ellliswood.—Good board; fruit farm; reasonable; telephone. Arrange White, 309 W. 40th.

Purchase and Exchange.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2295 Stuyvesant.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A BEAUTIFUL furnished floor, including large bathroom, for one or two gentlemen or married couple, in elegant private house in best location, $25 per week; also large room with bath on top floor, $10 week. References required. Address B. S., 247 Times Downtown.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
Eight rooms and two baths newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 5547.

Cozily furnished, complete housekeeping apartment; 4 rooms, bath; telephone; electricity; Subway; Riverside; $35 monthly. 606 West 135th. Barnett.

West 127th St., (191 Claremont Av.)—Newly furnished four, five-room elevator apartments; seen to appreciate; between Riverside, Broadway.

111TH ST., 311 WEST.—Refined, complete homes; four rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone. Carter.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water; every convenience; moderate.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

$35 and $45.—5-room Apt., high class and up to date; plenty steam heat and hot water; domes in dining room; elevator and hall service night and day; near Subway, elevated, and crosstown cars. 315 West 118th.

510-516 West 124th, between Amsterdam & Broadway. (The Howell.)—High class apartments; 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and baths; all latest improvements; $450 to $650; all-night elevator and telephone.

Estate of William Burns, 200 West 86th St.; 6 rooms, southern exposure, all light. Inquire of Superintendent, 5200 Schuyler. Concessions month of September.

At the Manitou; $32 up; 4-6 large, light rooms, bath, continuous elevator service, telephone, electricity. 221 West 141st, 7th Av.

Apartment to sublet, unfurnished; 258 Riverside Drive, cor. 98th St. Apply Mrs. Crane, Harrington Apt., same address.

44th St., 313 West.—Five large rooms and bath; all improvements; convenient transit facilities; $20-$21; concessions.

116th St., 45 West.—Five, six, seven large, light rooms; all improvements; convenient transit facilities; $26-$42.

Elegant bath; steam heat; hot water; four rooms and bath, $25; five rooms and bath, $30. 323 West 42d St.

706 West End Ave., between 94th and 95th Sts.; eight rooms and bath; $65.

East Side.

39th St., 148 East.—Apartments of two rooms and bath, with every convenience; meal services in apartments; $55 per month.

Brooklyn.

Eastern Parkway and Brooklyn Av.—Just finished, elegant 6 and 7 room apartment; all improvements; best section Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Bronx.

Prospect Av., 1,886, (near Freeman station.)—Seven large, light, airy rooms, bath; all improvements; school opposite; reasonable rent.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Apartment of 7 or 8 rooms, between 84th and 90th Sts., 5th and Lexington Avs.; possession Oct. 1; $1,000-$2,000; will entertain higher rental for desirable 8-room. T 141 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $8; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

5TH AV., 25, (near 9th St.)—Refined surroundings; nice, small rooms, breakfast.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished large, small rooms; private house; reasonable.

21ST, 139 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Furnished room, without board; conveniences; overlooking park.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; suitable one or two gentlemen; reasonable.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Excellent accommodations; rooms, large, small; best table; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 17 W.—Private residence; two charming rooms, gentlemen; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

13TH, 104, (West of Sixth Av.)—Desirable square and hall rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen.

21ST, 261 WEST. — Beautifully furnished front room; elevator apartment; reasonable. Apartment 18.

34TH ST., 404 WEST.—New, cool rooms; water, $2, $4; bath and phone.

40TH, 64 WEST.—Large, light, exceptionally pleasant room opposite Bryant Park; references.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Furnished, unfurnished, floors, rooms; high-class house; references required.

46TH ST., 151 WEST.—Parlor; southerly exposure; rooms; desirable house; phones; private baths.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; suites; references. 4589 Bryant.

49TH, 73 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large and single; telephone; every convenience.

53D ST., 62 WEST (between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Large room, with bath; also small room; quiet home.

53D, 57 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms, baths, $10 up; references.

55TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large double parlor with piano; running water; all conveniences; two hall rooms. Phone, Columbus 4947.

57TH ST., 158 WEST.—Delightfully cool large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor; 4 rooms; electric light; private bath; suitable physician.

61ST ST., 28 WEST.—Large room, near Park, Subway; meals served, studio, building.

70TH ST., 133 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentlemen.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive, large 3rd-floor front; private bath; hot water supply; references.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large room; also smaller; plenty hot water; references.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Block Subway, elevated; suites with private baths, electricity; other large, small rooms; also kitchenette; reasonable.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large; suitable for two; single rooms; references.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—(The Del-Monte.) Attractive, high-class, large room; conveniences; telephone, elevator. Tracey.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Attractively furnished, cool rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; references.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—High-class large, small rooms, newly decorated house; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences; bath each floor; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful rooms; private bath; single or en suite; Subway; gentleman only; also small room; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Choice rooms with all conveniences for gentlemen; private house.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Unusually handsome rooms, singly or together; private bath; gentlemen only.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room; adjoining bath; telephone; running water; no other roomers; gentleman; references. Barnette.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; newly furnished; running water; phone; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; running water; board optional; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Large and medium-size rooms; nicely furnished; running water; reasonable; telephone.

82D, 146 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room suitable two gentlemen; telephone. Haskins.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Cool, airy, outside rooms, near Central Park. Special rates.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first-class house; reasonable; telephone.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Attractive, clean, large, small rooms; Summer rates; private house.

86TH, 302 WEST. — Comfortably furnished rooms; also private bath suite; all conveniences; Subway, surface, and "L"; rates reasonable; references; exclusive neighborhood. Phone Riverside 4560.

86TH ST., (543 West End Av.)—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; Summer rates.

93D, 10 WEST.—Delightful double and single rooms; elevator; telephone; references. Brien.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; attractively furnished; housekeeping; other rooms; moderate.

94TH, 146 WEST.—Large, cool room with kitchenette; refined, private house; small room.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; attractive to those appreciating well-ordered house.

96TH, 157 WEST.—Cool rooms; electricity; telephone, shower baths; reasonable; private house; references.

96TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, newly furnished, bath; conveniences; breakfast optional: "L," Subway express. Cowan.

97TH, 148 WEST.—For wholesome home comforts call—be convinced; board optional.

101ST ST., 206 WEST.—Finest uptown beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maid, elevator, kitchen, and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington. Riverside 1768.

103D, 145 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; running water; private house; telephone; references.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Room for gentleman; private family; elevator apartment; meals if desired; references. Apartment 30.

113TH, 57 WEST.—Elegant room; newly furnished; private family; board optional; conveniences; Subway, "L."

113TH, 541 WEST, Apt. 3.—Medium-sized room; Fridaw apt.; moderate; gentleman.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Cool, cheerful rooms; near Riverside; suite, singly. Apartment 31.

114TH ST., 606 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, newly decorated house; running water; electricity; also kitchenette.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Light, attractive rooms, overlooking Morningside Park. Morse.

116TH, 432 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool front, double, single rooms; elevator. Cooke.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Excellent rooms, single, double; elevator; telephone; electricity. Apartment 21.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Pleasant single rooms; elevator; shower; telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well furnished, light, cool, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large, attractive room, elevator house, near Columbia; $4. $350 Morningside. Hammonds.

158TH ST., 646 WEST.—Desirable room, running water; first-class private home; Subway, "L"; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385.—Bright, well-furnished room, suitable two gentlemen. Frederick.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Private family will rent to refined business gentleman, large front room with lavatory and two large closets, handsomely furnished; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92d St.—Large room; private family; one, two gentlemen; reasonable; breakfast optional; references. R 136 Times.

WEST END AV., 611.—Two exquisitely furnished rooms; private bath; single or en suite; private family; gentlemen only; references; near 91st St. Subway.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

DOUBLE ROOM required by two gentlemen; must be quiet; between West 80th and 104th; state terms. Y 352 Times.

Help Wanted Female

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. at 35th St.

Require experienced milliners and copyists on women's hats. Apply all week.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.
5th Av. and 38th St.,
require the services of

MILLINERS.

Only those with first-class experience need apply.

Apply Superintendent's Office, 38th St. Entrance.

WE CAN OFFER A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to a woman of good address, possessing a large social acquaintance, handling a line appealing to the best class of buyers; liberal remuneration on guarantee and commission basis. Review of Reviews Company, 30 Irving Place, Mr. Mansfield, afternoons only.

WOMEN.—Three, intelligent, refined women, ambitious to earn $25 to $30 weekly, interviewing parents in behalf of educational club movement; experience unnecessary but good character and energy requisite; salary and commission; teachers or normal graduates preferred; dignified, uplifting work, strongly indorsed by leaders of thought; only earnest, serious women need apply. Call after 3. Dixon-Rucker Company, 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST., REDUCED RATES TO SEPTEMBER; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES

at a reliable school, duly registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted Male

BUYER for cloaks and suits for popular-priced department store; town of 130,000 in Pennsylvania; must be a live wire. Call 6 P. M. Monday, B. S. Levis, 15 East 26th St.

DENTIST wanted at once; registered, experienced; good crown and bridge worker; hours 9 to 5:30; no Sunday work; $30. 453 6th Av.

OPERATORS. — Wanted, experienced all-around male pants operators for out-of-town job; steady work; no labor troubles; expenses paid. Call and bring references at 9:30 A. M. Monday. Mr. Snyder, Room 721, St. James Building, corner 26th St. and Broadway.

SALESMEN or mill agents to sell a large line of cotton fabrics and wash goods on commission for mill direct to retail trade in the following States: Virginia, North and South Carolina, Southern Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and New England States; prefer one who has other lines; give references. B 313 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED who travels Western territory with ladies' neckwear line to take out a sideline of feather boas, capes, and muffs, on 10% commission; best references required. L 113 Times.

SALESMAN covering Southern territory for strong line of children's colored dresses, as a side line, catering to jobbing trade exclusively; strictly commission basis. L 111 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men, over 30, sell industrial combination sick, accident and natural death policy; salary or commission. Columbian Protective, 150 Nassau St.

SALES

WILL ASK GAYNOR TO HEAD A TICKET

Members of Fusion League Formed to Boom Him Will Call Upon the Mayor Soon.

MAY ATTACK ALL PARTIES

If He Accepts, Mayor Is Expected to Issue a Statement Assailing Regular City Organizations.

Whether Mayor Gaynor will run on an independent ticket for renomination will be settled some day this week, it is expected, when representatives of the Mayor Gaynor Fusion Nominating League will call upon him at the City Hall and offer him the nomination. A petition containing thousands of signatures will be shown to the Mayor, and if he accepts it is thought that he will issue a statement containing a scathing arraignment of the Democratic and other organizations. District Attorney Whitman will not be overlooked, it is said. Before the representatives call upon the Mayor the Executive Committee of the league will meet and arrange the details.

Another independent organization to back the Mayor for renomination was formed yesterday. It is the Yorkville Democratic Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. It was organized by twenty-five men at a meeting at 109 East Eighty-eighth Street. The officers are Charles Blumenthal, President; Isidore Stark, Vice President, and William Kline, Secretary. Branches will be started in every Assembly district in the city, and it is expected that the membership will be increased to several thousand in the course of the week.

Resolutions were passed indorsing Mayor Gaynor for renomination and Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle for the Supreme Court. The officers of the organization feel that the Mayor's record entitles him to renomination by the organization, and if he doesn't get it the Yorkville Democratic Club will nominate him, acting independently.

With most of the Tammany leaders out of the city yesterday there was no information forthcoming regarding the organization's plans for this week. It is known that Charles F. Murphy will hold conferences both in the city and at Good Ground, and that a full ticket will be determined upon, if one has not already been made up, before Saturday, when the City Designating Committee meets. Other candidates besides Herman A. Metz who are being considered by Tammany for Controller, it was said yesterday, were Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, and N. Taylor Phillips, once a Deputy Controller. William H. Edwards, Street Cleaning Commissioner, is considered for President of the Aldermen, along with Alfred E. Smith.

NOMINATE ALEX. BLOCH.

Labor Man Named for Alderman by Bronx Independents.

Alexander Bloch, the leader of the strike of cloakmakers three years ago, has been nominated by the independent Democrats of the Bronx as a candidate for Alderman in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. He says he will have the support of John Purroy Mitchel and of the Eureka Democratic Club of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. He has taken an active part with the Bronx Democrats in trying to bring about the passage of a three-cent carfare bill.

Bloch has taken part in all the strike movements of the cloakmakers up to a year or so ago, and is now in business for himself.

TELLS OF I.W.W. DEATH PLOT

Organizer of Bakers' Union Says Man Tried to Kill Him.

Max Kasimirsky, General Organizer of the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who has been opposing the efforts of the Industrial Workers of the World to win over its members, said yesterday that an attempt was made to kill him as he departed from a meeting of the Bakers' Union at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, on Friday evening. He asserted that in his opinion the attempt was instigated by members of an I. W. W. faction of bakers.

As he was quitting the hall, he said, a man pressed a revolver against his chest. Either because the man was nervous or because the revolver was rusty, the weapon did not explode. Members of the union seized the man with the revolver and held him until a policeman from the Fifth Street Station arrested him.

The blotter of the Fifth Street Station showed that on last Friday evening Max Fleischer, who said that he had no home and that he was born in Russia, was arrested at 210 Fifth Street charged with attempted felonious assault. A revolver containing five cartridges was found in his right hand. He was held by Magistrate Krotel in $1,000 for examination on Aug. 19. Kasimirsky said that two months ago he was attacked by members of an I. W. W. faction of bakers and was being beaten when his friends rescued him.

CUT IN BABY MORTALITY.

309 Fewer Deaths Here Up to Aug. 15 Than in 1912.

Manhattan Borough made a splendid record last week in baby-saving, having only 170 deaths of infants under 1 year, as compared with 194 for the corresponding week of 1912. The other boroughs barely held their own or showed slight decreases, but the city as a whole had fourteen fewer deaths recorded than during the same time last year.

The city has now passed the middle of August with a record of 309 fewer deaths than had occurred up to the same time in 1912.

The Man Higher Up

He is looking for you if you are a competent, trained man. He is advertising for a man like you in The New York Times. Why don't you read his advertisement? You may be just the man for his open position. Keep your eye on The Times Want page; you will find there something for you.

TRUST CO. LOSS CUT.

Roseville Investigators Find $100,000 in Notes in Smith's Desk.

Newark detectives, armed with a warrant for the arrest of Raymond E. Smith, missing Secretary and Treasurer and general manager of the Roseville Trust Company, Newark, which was closed by the State Department of Banking and Insurance last Thursday, failed yesterday to get any trace of the bank official, although they had information that he was staying at the home of a friend in Greenlawn, L. I.

The warrant was issued late on Saturday night after two meetings were held, one by the Board of Directors and one of a joint committee of Directors and depositors. The formal complaint was made by William P. Odell, President of the trust company. After the warrant was issued by Acting Judge Rooney, in the First Criminal Court, a conference was held with Captain of Detectives Carroll, and the warrant was given to Lieut. Joseph Cordano and Edward Keogh.

The Newark police learned that a close friend of the missing bank official, who professed to be indirectly in touch with him, had said that Smith would return to Newark to-day and voluntarily surrender, if he received temporary freedom from arrest. Smith's purpose in doing this, it was said, would be to aid the bank examiners in getting the trust company's affairs out of the tangle.

When the trust company was closed it was believed that the shortage would aggregate $305,000. A new turn in affairs was revealed yesterday when notes were found in a private desk used by Smith. These notes aggregated $100,000. It was also stated that the personal assets of the missing bank officials, which were levied upon by William L. Morgan of the Newark law firm of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner, counsel for the trust company, would reach $70,000 or $80,000.

A member of the Board of Directors said last night that he believed the actual shortage would be about $100,000 when the final adjustment was reached. The officers and Directors, it was announced, would make good the entire amount in order to prevent any loss to the depositors.

DU PONT'S DAUGHTER WEDS

Married to Heibler, Co-respondent in Bancroft Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 17.—Madeleine du Pont, divorced wife of John Bancroft, Jr., and Max Heibler of Munich, Germany, co-respondent in the celebrated divorce case here, have been married. This was confirmed to-day. The confirmation was made by a close friend of the du Pont family, who asked that his name be withheld. It is known all about this latest feature of the sensational case.

The two were wedded in Munich early last month. They will live in that city. The former Mrs. Bancroft has her infant son. This child was adjudged by the court here to be illegitimate. Bancroft named it Max Heibler, Jr., when pushing his suit, and made the infant a co-defendant with his wife. Heibler now is stepfather to the child whose father he is said to be.

The divorce was granted in March of last year. A year afterward it was made absolute.

Mrs. Madeleine du Pont Heibler is the eldest daughter of Alfred I. du Pont, wealthy powder maker. Young Bancroft, who eloped with her from the home of her father near Wilmington in December, 1907, has not remarried. He has the custody of his five-year-old son, John Bancroft 3d, born in Germany.

It was when Bancroft and his wife lived in Munich, where the husband was completing his education, that she met Heibler, also a student.

ST. LOUIS TRAINS TO COAST.

Through Expresses to be Run Over Missouri and Western Pacifics.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—As forecast when B. F. Bush was elected President of the Western Pacific Railroad, in addition to his similar position with the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain and Denver & Rio Grande, St. Louis is to have, for the first time in the city's history, solid through passenger train service to the Pacific Coast. This statement was made to-day by Mr. Bush upon his return from an extensive inspection trip over the Denver & Rio Grande and Western Pacific.

"It is our intention," President Bush said, "to operate solid steel passenger trains between St. Louis and San Francisco. Of course, this service cannot be put on at once, as it is our intention to have all new equipment, specially built for this run. The running time of our lines between here and San Francisco will be considerably shortened.

"By the Missouri Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, and Western Pacific all being placed under one management, the Missouri Pacific finally realizes in full its name as its lines start in the eastern end of Missouri and run through to the Pacific Coast."

MOTOR CYCLIST KILLED.

His Body Is Pierced by Handle-Bar When He Hits 'Phone Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Aug. 17.—Promising to be back in ten minutes, Charles Dreyer, Manager and Captain of the Cologne baseball team, director of the Arrow Social Club, and first cornetist in the Egg Harbor city band, left the Galloway Social Hall last night on his motor cycle to procure an instrument to furnish dance music for the gathering.

Dreyer was on his return trip to the hall, his engine motor opened to the full extent, when while rounding a sharp curve the cycle skidded and struck a telephone pole. Friends found him with his head and shoulders pinned against the pole and the handle-bar of the machine protruding ten inches through his back. The bar had entered below the chest, piercing the lungs and stomach.

Dreyer died twenty minutes later without regaining consciousness.

AIRBOAT WHIRLS BY "PIER."

Hanley Seen from Narragansett, Going Fifty Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 17.—A hydroaeroplane navigated by Gerald Hanley was sighted early to-night off Beaver Tail Light. It was going fifty miles an hour. The airship looked like a huge bird as viewed from Ocean Road, where many persons assembled to watch the flight. The aircraft passed the life-saving station, and the guards launched a lifeboat as a precautionary measure.

The aviator negotiated the turn and sped back over the bay toward Beaver Tail Light. This is the second visit of a hydroaeroplane to the Pier this season.

COLLARLESS SALVATION.

Missionary Tells of Ten Years' Abstinence from Neckwear.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—After seventeen weeks of meetings, the thirty-first session of the Northfield General Conference for Christian Workers closed to-night. Prominent speakers from all over the world addressed the gathering.

Daniel Crawford, who has been a missionary in Africa for twenty-three years, told a sub-conference of 200 ministers that he had been without a collar for ten years and had translated the Bible into a language having nineteen genders.

Rockland Samoset Not Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17.—Reports of the burning of the Samoset Hotel at Rockland prove untrue. A small two-and-a-half-story hotel, called the Samoset, was burned at Mouse Island, near Boothbay Harbor, and many confused it with the Rockland hostelry, which is much larger.

DELICATESSEN SHOP RAIDS POSTPONED

Crusade to Enforce Sunday Closing Law Held Up Because of McAdoo's Silence.

HARBURGER IS ANNOYED

Deputies He Named Have Full Power, He Says—No Need to Get Magistrate's Co-operation.

Notwithstanding that Sheriff Harburger had given his aid to the members of the Delicatessen Dealers' Association of New York in their fight against those delicatessen dealers who persist in violating the Sunday closing law, householders had no trouble in buying yesterday in the prescribed hours of the day and night, and all because Chief Magistrate McAdoo failed to reply to a request for his co-operation.

The Delicatessen Dealers' Association memorialized the Chief Magistrate last Monday afternoon requesting him to issue orders to the various Magistrates in the city to recognize any summonses that might be issued by the special delicatessen deputies appointed by Sheriff Harburger, and Mr. McAdoo has not answered the letter.

The members of the Vigilance Committee were to do scout duty throughout the city wherever delicatessen shops flourish, and whenever they found a proprietor breaking the Sunday closing law they were to issue summonses.

"We intended to start our crusade today," said Secretary Isaac Penamacoor of the association, "but not having heard from Magistrate McAdoo in reply to our letter, we did not want to proceed until we had found out definitely just what our position was and how far our authority extended. We thought it better not to go ahead too fast, and possibly exceed our authority. We were all prepared to go ahead to-day, however, and were only held up by McAdoo.

"The twelve Deputy Sheriffs appointed by Sheriff Harburger, and who comprise our Vigilance Committee, together with other committees of volunteers, were out a good part of to-day and found many violators of the law. The Sunday closing law as applied to delicatessen shops says that they must close at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain closed until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they may reopen and stay open until 7:30 o'clock in the evening, but only for the sale of cooked foods.

"Our special deputies did not attempt to make use of the powers conferred upon them by Sheriff Harburger yesterday, but merely contented themselves with looking. One of them reported to me to-night that he had found a delicatessen store open in violation of the law in the neighborhood of Seventh Avenue and 112th Street, and that when he requested a policeman to issue a summons for the offending storekeeper, the policeman refused point blank to do so, saying that the Sheriff had appointed special deputies for that purpose, and that the police had nothing to do with enforcing the Sunday closing law.

"I believe that the great majority of storekeepers are with us in this crusade, and I believe that the great majority are anxious to observe the law, and would do so if a few of their renegade competitors did not persist in keeping open in violation of the law. I believe that most delicatessen storekeepers realize the benefit they get from the brief enforced rest. We want to get after the few who persist in doing a side door business, and I fully believe that the law will ultimately be enforced.

Sheriff Harburger was surprised and chagrined when he was told last night that the Delicatessen Dealers' Association had thought it necessary to communicate with Magistrate McAdoo.

"Mr. McAdoo was quite right in not answering those people. If you are going to go around asking all sorts of fool questions after you have been appointed one of my deputies, you must expect to be ignored. Of course, the Magistrates will acknowledge warrants and summonses served by my men.

"I invested those delicatessen men with authority. I made them my special deputies, and, moreover, I gave them very general powers throughout the County of New York. I made them peace officers, virtually policemen. And now they run to McAdoo and make a fool of me!"

SEES HIM CUT HIS THROAT.

Wife Unable to Stop Despondent Man from Attempting Suicide.

Despondent because of his inability to obtain work, Mayer Creamer of 775 Park Avenue, Williamsburg, attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat yesterday afternoon while his wife and two children looked on. The family had feared that Creamer might atttempt suicide and had watched him carefully for several days. He told his wife yesterday that he wished to shave, so she gave him his razor. After lathering his face while his wife watched him he shaved his cheeks and then cut a gash two inches long in his neck before his wife could stop him.

An ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital was called. After Creamer's arrival there it was said he would recover.

KILLS FIREND AS THIEF.

Carter Had Taken Johnson's Horse to Get Aid for Dying Child.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 17.—Ray Carter's baby daughter aws taken ill late Friday night. The attack was sudden and serious. Carter, a mountaineer, lived far from any railroads and in a region to which the telegraph and the telephone never had penetrated. It was imperative to get a doctor, at any rate medicine, quickly for his child. He had no horse, but his neighbor and employer, Bailey Johnson, had.

Without awakening any one at the Johnson homestead, Carter went to the stable, saddled the horse, and was away on his errand of love. As he galloped back to the stable hours afterward a shot rang out from the Johnson homestead and Carter fell wounded from the saddle, a bottle of medicine for the baby clasped in his hand.

Johnson, believing the intruder to be a horse thief, had met him with a rifle bullet. Carter lived half a day. The baby died before he did. Both were buried to-day in one grave.

Shortly before he died Carter said that as he started to dismount he called out his identity to Johnson. The latter says he did not hear him. He has fled to the mountains.

FOUR SAVED FROM WATERS.

Mother and Two Children in Bronx Park Lake and Girl of 18.

Mrs. Eugene Patazto of 320 Fifth Street took her two children, William and Helen, for a row across the Bronx Park Lake early last evening and Mr. Patazto walked along shore, watching. The young mother was able to handle the oars, but the little boy—a 3-year-old—became restless and tried to change seats with his sister.

There was a little scuffle, the mother's frightened reach to quiet the boy and the capsizing of the boat. The sight of them plunged into fifteen feet of water sent the father in from shore and several other men who had seen the accident started to swim the forty feet to the point where the boat had overturned. Swifter than any of them was Harry Mitchell, superintendent of the boats, who shot out with his launch, the Albatross, and soon had the mother and two children drying in the boat house.

Two men in a motorboat saved Millie Vabina, 18 years old, of 324 East Seventy-third Street, from drowning in the waters of Pelham Bay yesterday afternoon. After effecting the girl's rescue the men went away without saying who they were.

Miss Vabina and a girl companion were in swimming off Hunter's Island, when the former, at a distance from the shore, was suddenly seized with a cramp. After being taken from the water the girl became unconscious, and one of the men in the boat notified the Volunteer Life Saving Corps at Pelham Bay. Dr. Donohue of Fordham Hospital, with several members of the crew, went to Hunters Island and revived her. When she looked for her rescuers to thank them they were gone.

DANCE ENDS IN MURDER.

Jersey City Italian Shoots Companion After Fist Fight.

Angelo Montano, 22 years old, of 399 Third Street, Jersey City, and Thomas Peccarano, 23 years old, of 91 Colgate Street, Jersey City, made merry together on Saturday night in Jersey City, and at 1 A. M. they began to sing and dance for the amusement of a crowd of Italians, at Colgate and Third Streets. Urged on by their friends to show how well they could dance, they got into a dispute, each trying to shove the other aside. Blows followed the shoving, and then Montano fired three shots from a revolver. Peccarano dropped with a bullet near his heart.

Montano ran away, pursued by Patrolman Ballarone and several hundred excited Italians. After a short chase he was capthured and the revolver was found in his pocket. Reserves came from the Seventh Street Police Station, and Peccarano was taken to the City Hospital in the automobile patrol. There he identified Montano as the man who shot him.

"He fired three shots at me," said Peccarano, and in a few minutes died.

Montano said he had shot Peccarano in self-defense. Several witnesses were taken into custody.

MRS. HATJE'S HOME BURNED

Summer Dwelling of Pittsburgh Family Destroyed in West Allenhurst, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Fire to-night destroyed the Summer home of Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje of Pittsburgh in West Allenhurst. Mrs. Hartje, her daughter, Mary Louise Hartje, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. E. Ensign, and the latter's babq daughter, had narrow escapes.

All had retired when the fire was discovered, and when Miss Hartje was aroused th stairs had fallen. She escaped from a bedroom window in her night clothes, carrying Mrs. Ensign's baby. The Summer home of Assistant District Attorney C. D. Prichard of Pittsburgh, adjoining, was threatened.

Thomas Dagin, an Allenhurst chauffeur, was struck by an automobile while running to the fire was was injured fatally. He died an hour after the accident at the Long Branch Hospital.

BANKER'S SON FINED.

Herbert H. Case Arrested for Disorderliness on Elevated Train.

Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Court yesterday imposed a fine of $10 on Herbert Hoyt Case, 24 years old, son of a Jersey City banker and living at the Hotel Beresford, Central Park West and Eighty-first Street.

Case was arraigned and found guilty of having acted in a disorderly manner on Saturday night while a passenger in a northbound Ninth Avenue elevated train. The young man paid his fine.

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AUTO OVERTURNED IN CRASH; 3 HURT

Motor Cars in Head-on Collision in the Merrick Road, Springfield.

CHILD DIES OF INJURIES

Father Not Notified Until Three Hours After Son Passes Away in Hospital.

Three persons were injured late yesterday afternoon when two large automobiles came together at the Merrick Road and Central Avenue, Springfield, Queens. One of the autos turned completely over and buried its five occupants under it.

The machine which was upset was being driven by Edward Morell, son of Mrs. Emily Morell of Arlington, N. J. In the car besides them were Mrs. Morell's brother, Richard Cludroy of 54 Brighton Street, Kearny, his wife, and their infant child.

This car was proceeding west in the Merrick Road when it collided head on with one owned and driven by Jack Dastenhouw of 379 Boston Road, the Bronx. There were four others in this car.

Dastenhouw stopped his machine as quickly as possible and with several other autoists went to the aid of those in the other car. Mrs. Morell was found to be the most severely injured. She sustained lacerations of the face, head, and back. Cludroy was injured about the back, shoulder, and also cut about the head and face. His wife was badly shaken up and severely bruised. The little child escaped unhurt, as also did Edward Morell.

An ambulance was called from St. Mary's Hospital, and Mrs. Morell and Cludroy were removed there. After taking the number of the other machine and the name of its owner Motorcycle Policeman Meehan allowed it to continue as no one seemed to be able to fix the responsibility for the accident. The Morell car was wrecked, but the other car was only slightly damaged.

Robert Taylor, 10 years old, of 132 West Sixty-third Street, died late Saturday night as the result of injuries received when he was struck by an automobile in front of his home on Friday afternoon. The case was not reported to the Coroner's office until yesterday morning.

The automobile was owned by Gus Schlair, a contractor, of 580 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, and was driven by F. Guyer, a chauffeur, of 577 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx. He sustained a fracture of the skull, and was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died about 9 o'clock Saturday night. The child's father, Robert Taylor, Jr., said he was not notified of his son's death until three hours after he died.

Several automobiles were damaged yesterday when Moses Allen, 15 years old, of 105 Tompkins Avenue, Williamsburg, fell while roller skating along South Fifth Street, which is used by automobiles going over the Williamsburg Bridge. The lad fell directly in front of a machine, which was followed by about a dozen others.

The first machine swerved suddenly to avoid running over the boy, and those behind crowding in jammed each other badly in following suit. The axle of one machine was broken and the hoods of others badly damaged. Allen fractured his wrist in falling and was attended by Dr. Cohen of the Williamsburg Hospital.

ENGINE RUNS OVER DRIVER.

Fireman Drops His Reins and Falls in Reaching for Them.

Fireman Thomas McCann, driver of Engine 16, stabled in Twenty-fifth Street near Second Avenue, was run over by the engine at Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street last night. His ankle was broken.

The engine was responding to an alarm at 114 East Twenty-fifth Street, and McCann dropped his reins. In attempting to recover them he lost his balance and fell between the horses. The horses swerved into an elevated pillar and the front part of the engine and the pole were smashed. Capt. Morrison and Engineer Shanley, who were on the rear, jumped off and caught the horses before they could run away. McCann was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

SHOT DOWN FROM AUTO.

Two Men Open Open Fire on Clerk Standing in Street—Jealousy, Police Theory.

Charged with shooting Thomas Ryan, a broker's clerk, 19 years old, of 1,432 Boyd Avenue, Woodhaven, two young men, Richard Sardevz, 168 Glenn Street, and Robert Randor, 1,027 Liberty Avenue, East New York, were held without bail by Magistrate Hyland yesterday in the Jersey Avenue Court.

Ryan late last Saturday night was standing at Railroad Avenue and Hill Street in Cypress Hill when two men drove up in an auto and opened fire upon him, shooting him in the back and the leg. As he fell—wounded—they sped away. Before he lapsed into unconsciousness in the King's County Hospital, h muttered the name of Fanny Albert, 17 years old, of 390 Crescent Street. Detectives Ryan and McKeon learned from the girl that Sardevz had been attentiv to her until two months ago whn she dismissed him for Ryan. They said they also learned enough to connect Sardevz and his companion with the shooting of Ryan, and that jealousy was the motive. In court the prisoners denied the shooting. Ryan is in a critical condition.

THREE OF CAST HURT IN STAGE EXPLOSION

Bruce McRae, Virginia Pearson, and Jane Grey Suffer from Cuts and Burns.

FLASHLIGHT POWDER DID IT

While Pictures of Play Were Being Made at Gaiety Theatre—Shock Felt Four Blocks Away.

The upper portion of Times Square was startled yesterday afternoon by a loud explosion which came from the west side of Forty-sixth Street. Patrolman James Byrne of Traffic Squad C, on duty at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, saw a dense cloud of smoke shoot out of the alleyway that leads to the stage door of the Gaiety Theatre, at Forty-sixth Street, and hurried there on the run. A citizen passing through the street also heard the explosion and saw the smoke, and turned in a fire alarm from Eighth Avenue.

When Byrne got to the theatre alley he was met by an actress in stage costume who was rushing out to the street. Inside the theatre he found about twenty people, who a moment before had constituted a rehearsal of "Nearly Married," a play by Edgar Selwyn, which Cohan & Harris had slated for production at Asbury Park to-night.

The auditorium was full of smoke and the first two rows of orchestra chairs had been scarred and broken, while decorations around the proscenium wall had been damaged. They hurriedly explained to the policeman that a flashlight photograph of one of the scenes of the play was being taken when there suddenly came a violent explosion. It was learned that a package of flash-powder had been set off by a spark which came from the flash-pan when the picture was taken. Previous to the explosion they had been snapping pictures for nearly two hours without any untoward result.

Three of the company had been hurt and Byrne turned in an ambulance call, which was answered by Dr. Wright of Flower Hospital. He treated Bruce McRae the leading man; Virginia Pearson, and Jane Grey. Mr. McRae had a gash on his lower jaw which the surgeon said must have been inflicted by a piece of flying glass. Miss Pearson had been burned on the leg near the knee, and Miss Grey had her right hand cut and burned.

Dr. Wright did not remove any of the patients to the hospital, and the firemen, when they arrived, did not have to turn on the water. Some of the stage decorations had been burned, but they were quickly ripped away and thrown outside into the alleyway.

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$25 Any of these will be made to your measure, styled and finished to suit you and guaranteed in every particular for $25—they are easily worth double. $25

We also offer this week 12 overcoat patterns, all imported—made to measure, satin-lined, at $25.

This is one of our celebrated second floor sales—Take advantage of it.

Broadway & Ninth Street **Arnheim**

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For Lunch Today Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes

When the sun beats down so hot that you can see the heat shimmering, it is no time to eat hot oatmeal or greasy meats.

Eat Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes—crisp, cool, light and with that tempting flavor. A bowl of Kellogg's and cold milk is what you need and *all* you need for breakfast or lunch on days like this.

Look for this Signature

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To prevent disappointment, don't merely ask for toasted corn flakes—say "KELLOGG'S, please" and look for above signature on package.

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THE PASSING SHOW OF 1913
Staged by Ned Wayburn
MATINEE TO-M'W. Prices 50c to $1.50.

LYRIC Beginning TO-NIGHT at 8:15
Joseph Santley in When Dreams Come True

39TH ST. THEATRE. Beginning To-Morrow Eve.
A Comedy of Thrills and Laughter. Believe Me, Xantippe

Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evs. 8.30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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SEATS NEXT THURS. RICHARD HATTIE CARLE WILLIAMS
New Musical Comedy, THE DOLL GIRL
Including J. A. Barrie's latest skit, "THE DRAMATISTS GET WHAT THEY WANT"
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A GREAT SHOW, 4 TIMES DAILY FROM 11 TO 11.
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Reserve your tables early—Phone Bryant 671.

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SEATS RESERVED 25c. AND 50c.

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